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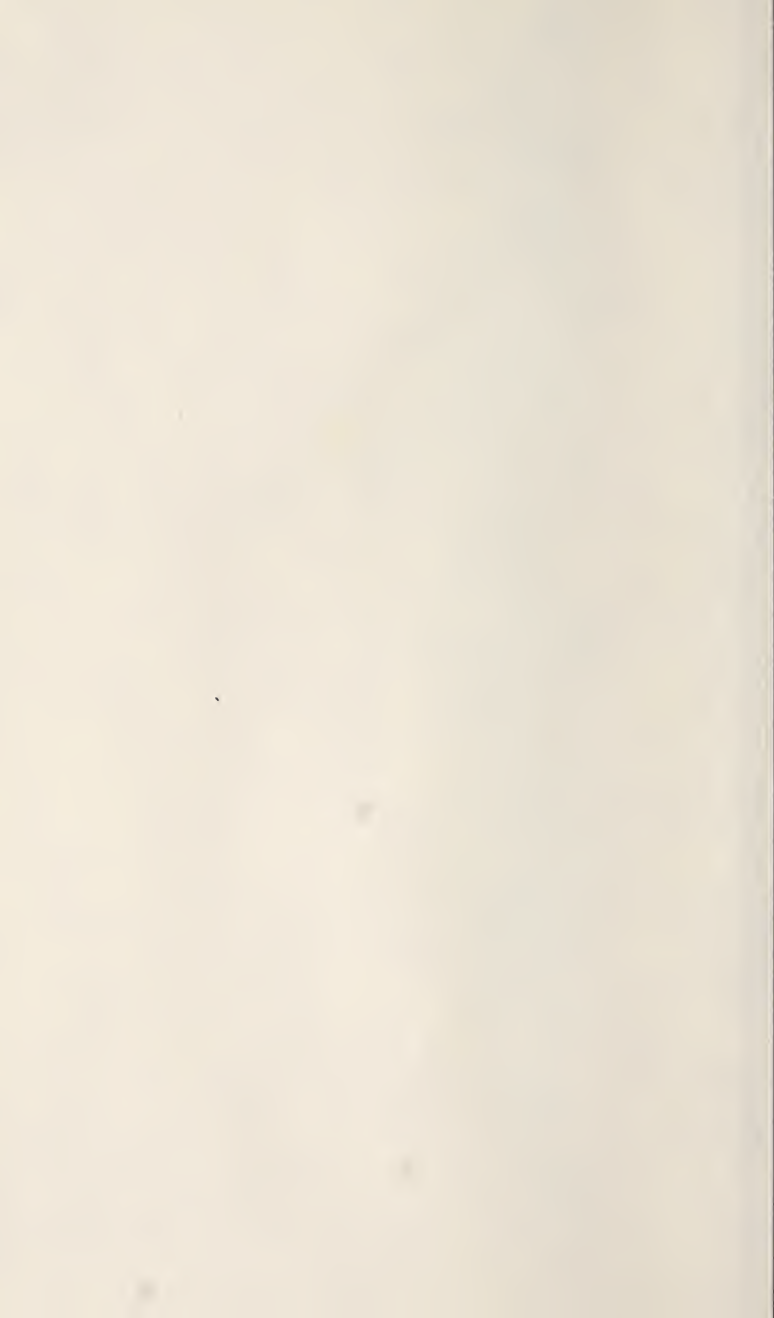


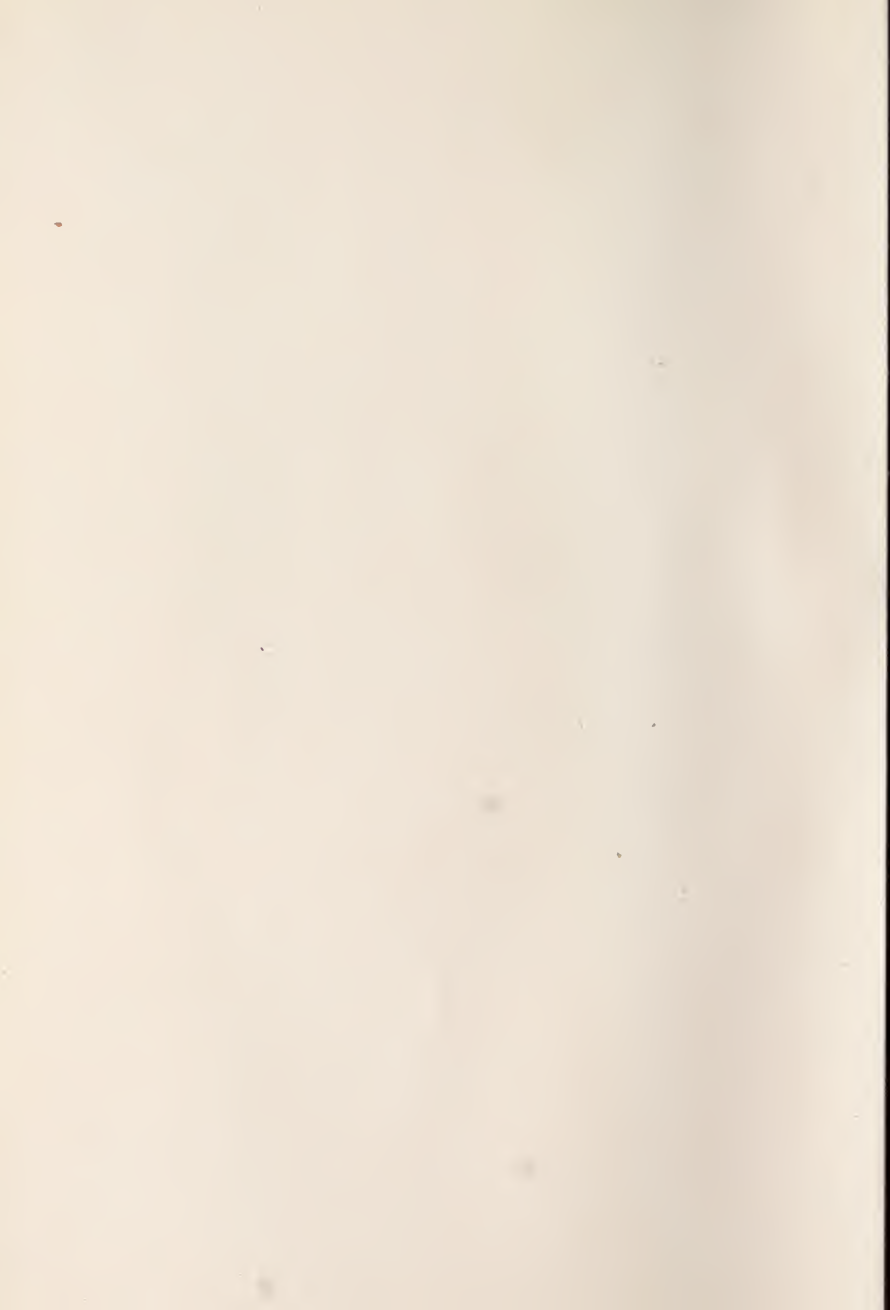
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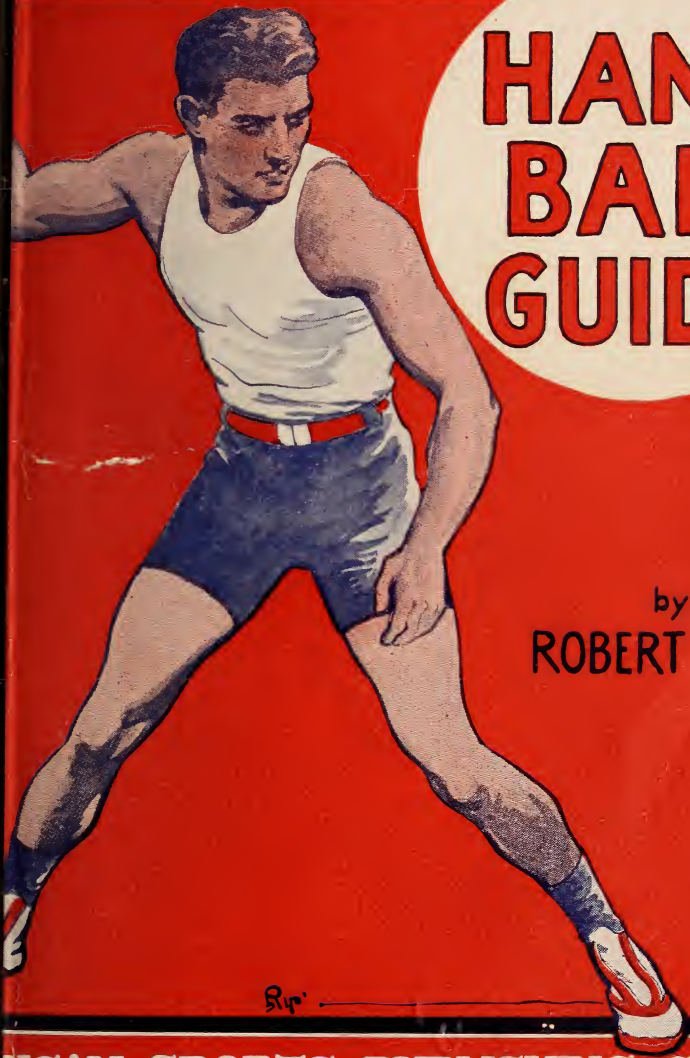


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by
ROBERT RIPLEY

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL HANDBALL GUIDE

Edited by
ROBERT L. RIPLEY
New York

The Only Complete Book on the Game with
Official Rules and Court Regulations

Illustrations by the Author

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING
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Introduction

Handball has made great strides in the United States in recent years, but until the present has had no publication in which the official playing rules and other information was available.

In response to requests from every section of the country for the publication of a book devoted to handball that would present the information on the game in the same manner as the various annuals of Spalding's Athletic Library have done for other prominent sports, the publishers present this first volume.

To Mr. Robert L. Ripley, the well-known cartoonist—at present on a tour of the world—who kindly offered his services as editor, the publishers are greatly indebted, not only for his compilation and illustrations but for his personal interest in the work.

Whether succeeding numbers shall be issued annually will depend upon the reception of this first volume. It is hoped, however, that the new annual will fill the traditional "long felt want" and become as much a permanent feature of Spalding's Athletic Library as the other publications of that well-known series.

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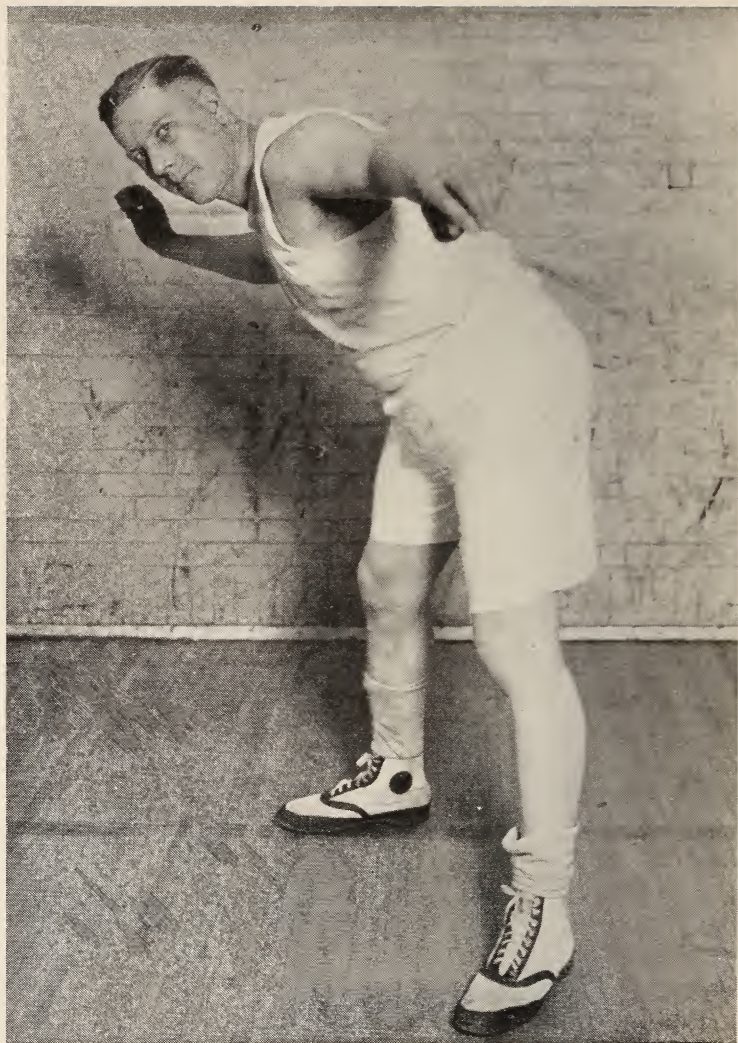
*A. J. SCHINNER.
Milwaukee Athletic Club,
National Champion.*

Preface.

From the Cork Examiner, 1819.

It may be said that there are things of more importance than striking a ball against a wall,—there are things indeed that make more noise and do as little good, such as making war and peace, making speeches and answering them, making verses and blotting them, making money and throwing it away. But the game of handball is what no one despises who has ever played at it. It is the finest exercise for the body, and the best relaxation for the mind.

The Roman poet said that “Care mounted behind the horseman and stuck to his skirts.” But this remark would not have applied to the handball player. He who takes to playing at fives is twice young—he feels neither the past nor the future.



*DR. CARL HAEDGE,
St. Paul Athletic Club,
National Champion 1919; A.A.U. Champion 1921.*

Official Rankings, 1922.

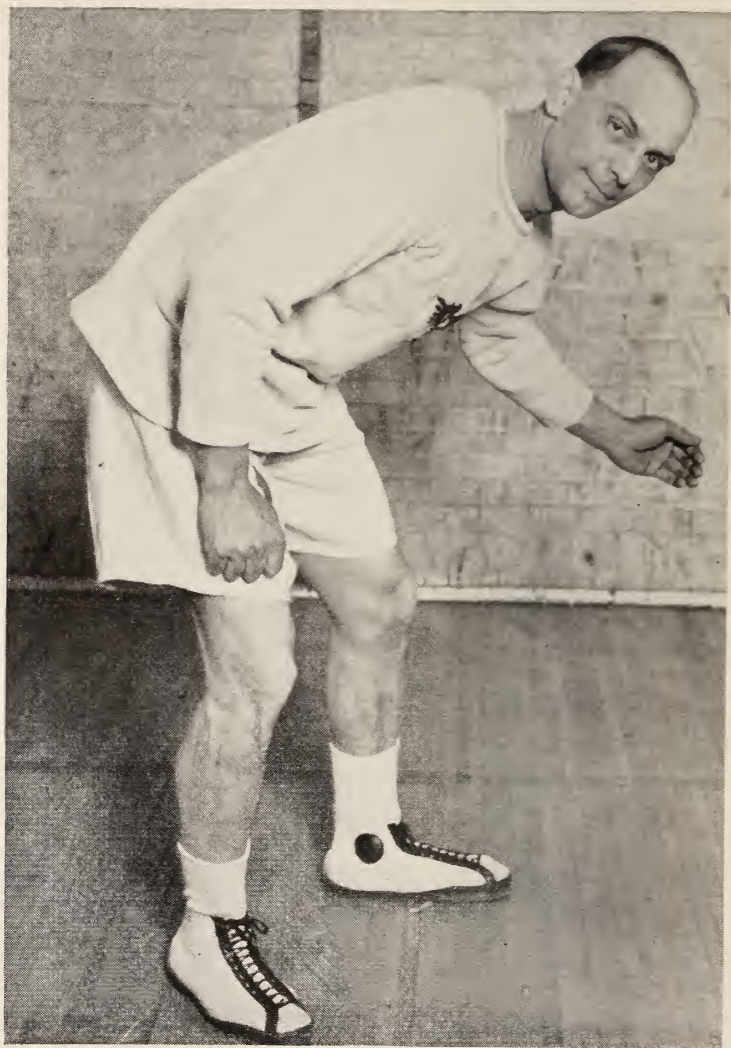
BY ROBERT L. RIPLEY.

SINGLES.

1. A. J. Schinner Milwaukee A.C.
2. Dr. Carl Haedge St. Paul A.C.
3. William Sakmann Trinity Club, New York.
4. P. J. McDonough Pastime A.C., New York.
5. William Ranft Los Angeles A.C.
6. Max Gold Los Angeles A.C.
7. Lawrence Rothenberg Detroit Y.M.O.
8. M. Freidenberg Olympic Club, San Francisco.
9. Lee Henry Detroit A.C.
10. Kirby Hoon . . Helena (Mont.) Handball Assn.

DOUBLES.

1. Gold and Laswell Los Angeles A.C.
2. McDonough and Shea Pastime A.C., N.Y.
3. Sakmann and Groden Trinity Club, N.Y.
4. Ranft and Retzer Los Angeles A.C.
5. Kamman and Bell Detroit Y.M.C.A.



*WILLIAM SAKMANN,
New York.*

Runner-up National Singles Championship, 1921-22

National Champions.

DETROIT NATIONAL INVITATION TOURNAMENT.*

SINGLES.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champion</i>	<i>Runner-up</i>
1915	Fritz Seiverd, Cleveland.	Lee Henry, Detroit.
1916	Fritz Seiverd, Cleveland.	Lee Henry, Detroit.
1917	Ed Groden, New York.	Lee Henry, Detroit.
1918	Wm. Sakmann, New York.	Ed Groden, New York.
1919	Dr. Haedge, St. Paul.	Wm. Sakmann, New York.

*Discontinued.

DOUBLES.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champions</i>
1915	Henry and Tomlinson, Detroit.
1916	Henry and Tomlinson, Detroit.
1917	Henry and Tomlinson, Detroit.
1918	Maurer and Micus, Detroit.
1919	Sakmann and Groden, New York.

A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champion</i>	<i>Runner-up</i>
1919	Wm. Ranft, Los Angeles.	Joe Lacey, Los Angeles.
1920	Max Gold, Los Angeles.	Geo. Klawiter, Los Angeles.
1921	Dr. Haedge, St. Paul.	Wm. Sakmann, New York.
1922	A. J. Schinner, Milwaukee.	Wm. Sakmann, New York.

DOUBLES.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champions</i>
1919	Ranft and Lacey, Los Angeles.
1920	Klawiter and Retzer, Los Angeles.
1921	Spiegel and Asselin, Detroit.
1922	Gold and Laswell, Los Angeles.



*"MURDER-BALL BILL" RANFT,
Los Angeles A.C.
Former National Champion.*

The National Championships, 1922.

Singles Champion.....ART SCHINNER
Doubles Champions.....GOLD AND LASWELL

BY ROBERT L. RIPLEY.

The National A.A.U. handball championships, both seniors and juniors, were held in the courts of the Milwaukee Athletic Club the week of March 20, 1922.

A. J. Schinner of the Milwaukee Athletic Club was crowned champion of America when he defeated William Sakmann, of the Trinity Club, New York, in the finals, 15/21, 21/18, 21/19.

Maynard Laswell and Max Gold of the Los Angeles Athletic Club won the national doubles title by defeating William Sakmann and Ed Groden of the Trinity Club, New York, 12/21, 21/18, 21/16.

A record entry list of sixty-four of the greatest handball stars in America stripped for the singles and twenty-four teams entered for the doubles—the high mark in the history of handball. New York sent seven of the leading players of the metropolitan district—five from the New York Athletic Club, and two from the Trinity Club; Detroit was represented with nine men, Chicago entered four, St. Paul sent down a party of seven and from the far coast came the stars of the Los Angeles A.C.—six in all—including two former champions, Ranft and Gold.

The championships were conducted in a highly satisfactory manner by the Milwaukee Athletic Club, who not only made guests of the visiting players but provided every possible comfort and entertainment. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, chairman of athletics for the M.A.C., particularly deserved the commendation of all the players for his exceptional and excellent efforts in handling the tournament.

The games were played on four-wall, wooden, indoor courts, five in number, of uniform size, 18½ feet by 40 feet. This size was somewhat small to suit most of the players, but they were newly built, well lighted, devoid of hindrances and afforded a fair test of handball ability. There is not the slightest doubt but that the best men won in the tournament.

The class of handball shown during this busy week was a revelation. Handball is growing rapidly and improving rapidly, and those fortunate enough to squeeze in the tiny galleries witnessed the greatest display of athletic ability, dexterity, science and endurance that has ever been offered in any kind of game anywhere. The matches between Dr. Haedge and Bill Ranft, Jack Smith and Eddie Ahearn, Schaumer of Los Angeles and Hanley of New York, and, of course,

SENIOR SINGLES

PLAYERS	ROUND-1	ROUND-2	ROUND-3	ROUND-4	ROUND-5	SEMI-FINAL	FINAL
HAEDGE, ST. P.	HAEDGE	HAEDGE	HAEDGE	HAEDGE			
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EWERT, MILW.	EWERT			HAEDGE			
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SCHULTE, MILW.	18-21-21-11-21-16						
SCHINNER, MIL.	SCHINNER	SCHINNER	SCHINNER	SCHINNER			
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PIKE, MIL.	21-2-21-4		21-3-21-14				
KROUSH, MIL.	KROUSH						
FLUEGER, MIL.	DEFAULT						
HACKETT, MIL.	LUSTY	DOUGHERTY	DOUGHERTY				
LUSTY, MIL.	21-10-21-15		21-6-21-6				
DOUGHERTY, N. Y.	DOUGHERTY						
QUESLER, MIL.	21-5-21-10						
W. LAYENBERG, MIL.	WOLF	REITMAN	REITMAN				
B. WOLF, K.C. MIL.	DEFAULT		DEFAULT				
L. REITMAN, MIL.	REITMAN		DEFAULT				
H. BENDINGER, MIL.	DEFAULT						

SCHINNER
13-21-21-20-21-14

SCHINNER
15-21-21-12-21-6

ROTHENBERG
21-15-21-10

ROTHENBERG
21-19-21-5

ROTHENBERG
21-15-21-10

CLARK
21-13-8-21-21-18

SCHINNER
13-21-21-13-21-9

SACKMAN
21-11-21-11

SACKMAN
21-7-21-13

BORGELT
19-21-21-9-21-14

DOUGHERTY
DEFAULT

the hectic final match between Sakmann and Schinner, have not been surpassed on any field of athletic endeavor.

A few of the contests deserve detailed recounting.

DR. HAEDGE AND "MURDER BALL BILL."

The Doctor was in direct contrast to the Pacific Coast boy. Haedge is blonde, his hair is almost white in comparison with his pink skin, and he is stockily built. Ranft is trim and dark and trained to the minute. Haedge looked soft and slow beside him.

Haedge won the first game, Ranft seemingly could not get started. Bill was trying to rush the champion, who, realizing his somewhat lack of condition, refused to be rushed and continually stalled and asked for time while he mopped his brow.

The second game was a terror. Ranft was playing fast and hitting the ball like a bullet. Haedge possessed the science and the control. And a most deceiving serve. It was a slugger against a boxer. Slugger Bill won the second game after it seemed lost.

The last game! Why describe it.

The men were 20/20! You can imagine it. Science triumphed over force—Haedge won.

The Sakmann-Gold match was a disappointment. Gold, who almost beat Sakmann last year, did not have a chance. He was outclassed.

EDDIE SMITH, DETROIT A.C., vs. JACK AHEARN, ST. PAUL A.C.

This was another great performance. A duel to the death. One of the most grueling of the tournament. The match went three games and lasted two hours, Smith staggering through to victory simply because he possessed about an ounce more of endurance than Ahearn.

Bill Ranft—"Murder Ball Bill" of Los Angeles—made a record in tournament play when he served his way to two straight shutout victories over Dr. W. E. Code of Chicago. Ranft began the serve in the first game and the Windy City entrant was not able to break his string of points. Score: 21/0, 21/0.

Next came Hanley, of the New York Athletic Club, a likable son of the Ould Sod, to meet Schaumer, a slender, nervous youth from Los Angeles. This match rivaled the Haedge-Ranft contest as a heart breaker. It went three games. This time condition told, and victory went to the least exhausted—the boy from the far west.

The Saam-Clarke battle was another pippin. The slender, skillful Saam was unable to hold the burly, bounding, two-hundred pounder from Chicago and went down to defeat—but not disgrace.

The Schinner-Nelson game was a funny one. The husky red-headed sporting editor of Milwaukee lost the first game by the score of 21/2,



1, Harry Doherty; 2, James Hanley; 3, Robert Ripley; 4, Charley Ruggles; 5, Joe Hyland; 6, Joe Ruddy; 7, Harvey McCoy.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB HANDBALL PLAYERS.

and then immediately turned around and won from Nelson by the score of 21/1.

THE FINAL.

Art Schinner, National Champion, is Sporting Editor of the Wisconsin News-Sunday Milwaukee Telegram.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

BY A. J. SCHINNER.

"Your own story of how you won the national handball championship," said Ripley, "would be interesting. So let's have it."

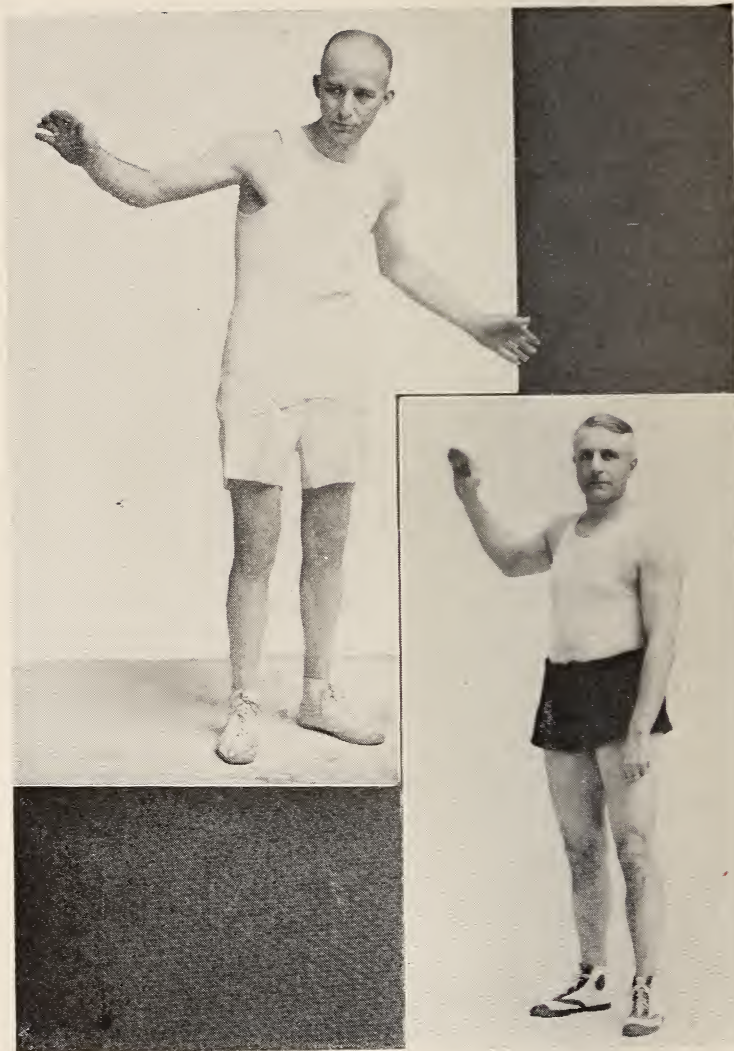
To write about yourself is not a very pleasing contract, but to make it short, we are forced to admit we defeated William Sakmann of the Trinity Club of New York, as game a sport as ever slashed a handball, in a three-set battle, by the scores of 15/21, 21/18 and 21/19, for the national title.

They say my condition won the fight. On that point I can't say. All I know is that the rest of the fellows seemed to peter out before I did, and that helped. But before going further, whatever credit there is for this victory belongs to Tom Larkin, athletic director, and Al Borgelt, my playing mate, who put me in shape. I started the tournament weighing 171½ pounds. I finished weighing 159½ and still strong. I give these figures to those who are interested in lopping off superfluous flesh. Handball will surely cut it off.

To win this title I had to beat two champions—Carl Haedge, national title holder, and Central A.A.U. champion, Lefty Rothenberg of Detroit. Then came the climax with William Sakmann of New York, one of the greatest players the game has ever produced, a master and a strategist who has everything but youth. Sakmann today is thirty-eight, and it was the pace which in my estimation finally beat him.

HAEDGE GREAT PLAYER.

There were good, bad and indifferent players in this meet, but credit where credit is due. The author of this was playing on home courts and wood courts, which gave him a big advantage. To our way of thinking Dr. Carl Haedge of St. Paul is still the greatest player in the game today, with William Sakmann second. Haedge entered the tourney in not any too good condition. He was hopeful of playing through and rounding into form the same as he has in previous meets, but in this tourney he found the going rough. The courts were smaller and the play more concentrated and he was forced to move faster, hence we are sorry to say he was caught napping, but give Haedge a week or two on any court and he is master of the world at handball. He carries two of the best and strongest arms of any player I encountered in the meet, and this also includes William Sakmann, whose game, unlike the St. Paul dentist's, tends toward kill



*FRED SAAM,
St. Paul A.C.*

*HON. GEO. SUDHEIMER,
St. Paul A.C.*

and placement, while Haedge's is all sizzling drive at angles seeking to pass an opponent.

The power of Haedge's play made a big hit with the gallery gods. Like Babe Ruth, when Carl clouted the rubber it almost begged for mercy. When Haedge is strong and fresh, he can make the handball do about everything but talk. Many consider him the greatest player in America today despite his loss of the championship.

But that is beside the big question. Ripley wants a story on how I won. So here goes:

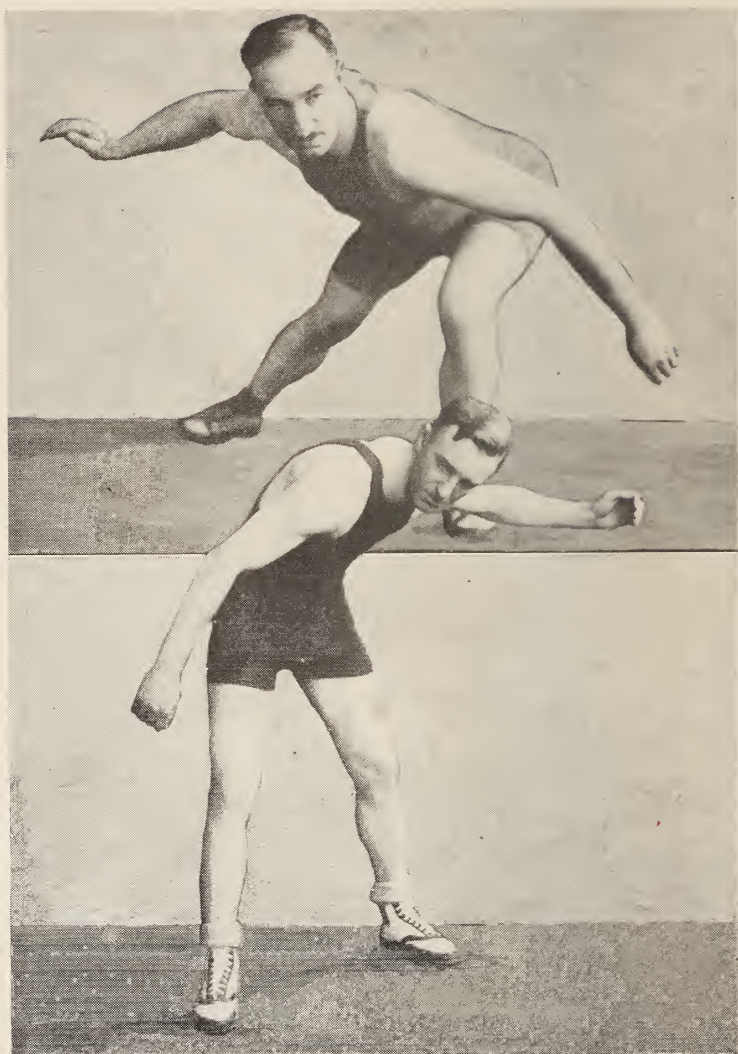
Drop out the first two games of our fight. Sakmann wanted the first game, because he had to have it. He figured it would be costly to give me that advantage. You see, he had heard of my condition, that I would come strong at the finish, as in all my games, so he started out to carry away the first game and he did. He was at his best and was too much for me. He just socked 'em in the corners and around my neck where I could not reach 'em and he won. Of course I was there to make him hustle and the final score was 21/10. Not much of a match or much for the gallery gods to cheer over.

WORKS SAKMANN'S LEFT.

Then came the second. I knew what Sakmann's plan was in this game. He was willing to give it to me, but he wanted to make me fight for it and wear me down as much as possible for the final battle. Wise old boy. Sakmann has two great hands. He can shoot with either mitt and drop 'em low, but always there is one hand which is better than the rest and in this instance Sakmann's left, good as it is, does not match his right, so I concentrated on his left. Haedge made a terrific play to take two straight games off me in our match and almost succeeded, but his condition went against him at the crucial moment and without strength he lost out in his fight both in the second and third games. Perhaps Sakmann drew his lesson from this battle and tried to reserve his efforts for the third game, but he made me work and work hard for that contest. I had him at 19/13 at one period and then he crept up to 19/18, before I could collect the necessary two points to win the game.

Here is the yarn if you've patience enough to read it—

It was Sakmann's serve to start the game. There was an exchange of outs and I ran two points on kills. Sakmann evened it up and by the same method worked to four. He started to use the "Scotch Toss" serve, but I yanked 'em off the back wall for kills and after that with every point precious, he just sunk 'em as I did along the left side to the left corner where they are mighty hard to dig out. His tactics were good, in fact, perfect. I led in the first ten points at 5/4, but Sakmann was playing better ball at this period and romped up to



*CHARLES G. CLARK,
Chicago.*

*LOUIS F. NELSON,
Kimrock A.C., Chicago.*

CHAMPIONS OF CHICAGO.

9/— before I could stop him. My serve worked fine at this time and I crept up to 9/7, where it hung for a time as we battled back and forth for an advantage. At 9/7 Sakmann started to assert himself, and so we trailed along until the 13/12 mark was reached with him leading.

From 13 he hopped to 16 and I got one measly point. From 16 he jumped to 19, and oh, how quiet the gallery was. Only Tom Larkin kept yelping to drive on Sakmann's left, while Chet Koepple and Art O'Connor and Al Borgelt begged me to open up. So it stood at 19/13. Sakmann had shown me everything he had in stock, worked on my nerves, worked on everything. It was up to me to come through, now or never. So I hooked 'em into the lefthand corner with everything I had in stock and crept to 15, where Sakmann put me out. He had two points between him and the championship and my chances were not worth a plugged dime, but it doesn't pay to give up, so I hung on. I think the strain got the old boy at this time for he fozzled a weak return and I moved in for another run of three and the gallery started to cheer again. At 19/18 he stopped me again and he took his serve. This time I returned along the left wall medium high and he elected to allow it to pass him in order to take it off the back wall. He misjudged, however, and missed. I served and counted one on an easy kill in the right corner and then fighting desperately, he cracked an angle sho. off the side too hot for me to handle and he moved in.

It was his last rally and he played his best card—another serve on the low left side. It broke for me and I pulled it out where he could not kill it, and in the exchange I beat him to the advantage and locked the pill in the corner where he could not reach it.

SAKMANN'S LAST EFFORT.

My serve.

The last effort of the New Yorker was his greatest. Despite the terrific strain of the battle and the heat of the court it was only the breaks which went against him which beat him. I dropped what I thought was a sure kill in the right corner, but he charged in like a race horse and pulled it off the floor—an almost impossible get—but it was his last try for a left hand return, medium high on the right wall. It squirmed off his fingers for the twentieth point in my favor and I sensed an end to the fight. The last point was up and I purposely waited to get him on edge and then putting everything I had on the rubber, served it low into the lefthand corner. He pulled it out and it squirted off the left wall only to fall shy the dead boards by a fraction of an inch and the fight was over.

It was a tough, hard fight—a great one to win and a hard one to lose, and while I was glad to cop, I am sorry that it had to be against

SENIOR DOUBLES

PLAYERS	ROUND NO 1	ROUND NO 2	ROUND NO 3	ROUND NO 4	SEMI-FINAL	FINAL
SERENBERG-BROCHLA) FULLER-MCDONOUGH) MIL) KADISH-LEVIN) MIL) GOLD-LASWELL) LOS ANG)		SERENBERG-BROCHLA BY DEFAULT GOLD-LASWELL 21-1-21-9	GOLD-LASWELL 8-21-21-15-21-8			
CLARK-NELSON) CHI) HOFFMAN-DETIENNE) MIL) SHEA-MCDONOUGH) N.Y.) EVANSON-SCHNEIDER) MIL)		CLARK-NELSON 21-3-21-3 EVANSON-SCHNEIDER BY DEFAULT	CLARK-NELSON 21-15-21-19	GOLD-LASWELL 21-8-21-0		
SCHINNER-BORGELT) MIL) AHERN-SAAM) ST. PAUL) MALONE-STEHLING) MIL) HANLEY-DOUGHERTY) N.Y.)		SCHINNER-BORGELT 21-13-21-14 HANLEY-DOUGHERTY 21-8-21-9	SCHINNER-BORGELT 21-14-21-15		GOLD-LASWELL 4-21-21-2-21-9	
SCHULTE-MCINTYRE) MIL) MICUS-BYRNE) DET) EHLERT-GESSER) MIL) COOPE-BILSKI) CHI)		MICUS-BYRNE 21-8-21-8	MICUS-BYRNE BY DEFAULT	MICUS-BYRNE BY DEFAULT		
RAMFT-RETZER) WIS. AND) KENDALL-HACKETT) MIL) GERTZ-DRYER) MIL) RUGGLES-RIPLEY) N.Y.)		RAMFT-RETZER BY DEFAULT RUGGLES-MCCOY 18-21-21-13-21-14	RAMFT-RETZER 17-21-21-13-21-8			
KAMMAN-BELL) DET.) PIKE-FLUEGER) MIL) MEINHAGEN-WEINHAGEN) ST. PAUL) SACKMAY-GRODEN) N.Y.)		KAMMAN-BELL BY DEFAULT SACKMAY-GRODEN 21-12-21-14	SACKMAY-GRODEN 21-19-17-21-21-12	SACKMAY-GRODEN 21-17-21-16	SACKMAY-GRODEN BYE	

JUNIOR DOUBLES

PLAYERS	ROUND NO 1	ROUND NO 2	ROUND NO 3	SEMI-FINAL	FINAL
TYRRELL-SCHAUMER) LUEZKE-REMYEL) MICUS-BYRNE) AHEARN-SAAM)		TYRRELL-SCHAUMER BY DEFAULT BY DEFAULT	MICUS-BYRNE 21-2 21-19		
HANLEY-DOUGHERTY) CLARK-NELSON) MALONE-STEHLING) RUGGLES-MCCOY)		CLARK-NELSON BY DEFAULT BY DEFAULT	CLARK-NELSON 21-13 21-4	MICUS-BYRNE BYE	MICUS-BYRNE 21-17 21-9
WEINHAGEN-AHEARN) KAMMAN-SERENBERG) KADISH-LEVINY) HOFFMAN-DETIENNE)		KAMMAN-SERENBERG 21-10 21-9 HOFFMAN-DETIENNE BY DEFAULT	KAMMAN-SERENBERG BY DEFAULT	KAMMAN-SERENBERG 21-11 20-21 21-6	

William Sakmann. His game was clean, his handball clean and brilliant. He is a national favorite wherever he appears and he deserves to be.

THE DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The senior doubles championship began the second day and added to the strenuousness of the tournament. Two of the strongest combinations found it advisable to withdraw from the doubles play in order to save themselves for the singles. Haedge and Saam and Schinner and Borgelt dropped out after a round or two, and possibly Sakmann would have been wise to follow suit.

As it happened, Sakmann and his partner, Ed Groden, entered the court for the doubles final with Gold and Laswell—only a couple of hours after Sakmann had played his final match with Schinner for the singles title.

Sakmann had enough left to play brilliantly for one set, which the New Yorkers captured at 21/12, and then nature took its toll. The grueling pace of the morning round in the singles told and despite the great two-handed play of the veteran Eddie Groden, former national champion, the coast athletes grabbed the next two sets and the title. It was a remarkable exhibition of handball, Gold's play being especially so. With more power than seemed to be hid in his slender frame, he smashed the rubber with terrific power and forced the New York players to the back court, where their short court and kill game for which they are famous was of little use. This became especially effective as the punch left Sakmann's hands and the burden of the play fell upon Groden. Coupled with Gold was Maynard Laswell, who later captured the junior singles title from Harry Bell of Detroit. Laswell is only a young player, but he is one of exceptional promise and with added weight should be one of the game's greatest in a few years. Score: 12/21, 21/18, 21/17.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winner,	SINGLES.	Runner-up,
Maynard Laswell, Los Angeles A.C.		Harry Bell, Detroit Y.M.C.A.

DOUBLES.

Wm. Micus and J. J. Byrne, K. of C., Detroit.	Russell Serenberg and William Kamman, Detroit H.C.
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In the fight for the junior championship Harry Bell was eliminated by Laswell in two sets, 21/16, and 21/13, but Bell had previously been weakened by a terrific three-set fight with Ed Smith of Detroit earlier

JUNIOR SINGLES

PLAYERS

ROUND N°1	ROUND N°2	ROUND N°3	ROUND N°4	SEMI-FINAL	FINAL
LASWELL)					
BYRNE) LASWELL)					
BYE) BY DEFAULT)					
KADISH) KADISH)		21-12-21-1)			
				LASWELL)	
TUPPER)				21-10-14-21-21-14)	
DETIENNE) TUPPER)					
RENZEL) 21-7-21-2)		TUPPER)			
MICUS) RENZEL)		21-5-21-4)			
	BY DEFAULT)				
				LASWELL)	
AHEARN)				21-9-21-10)	
SURLES) AHEARN)					
STEHLING) BY DEFAULT)		AHEARN)			
HANLEY) STEHLING)		BY DEFAULT)			
	BY DEFAULT)				
				AHEARN)	
ROESSLER)				21-14-21-19)	
RIPLEY) ROESSLER)					
WEINHAGEN) BY DEFAULT)		WEINHAGEN)			
LEVIN) WEINHAGEN)		21-16-21-11)			
	21-2-21-10)				
					LASWELL)
					21-13-21-16)
SCHAUMER)					
GRODEN) SCHAUMER)					
SUDHEIMER) BY DEFAULT)		SCHAUMER)			
RUGGLES) RUGGLES)		BY DEFAULT)			
	BY DEFAULT)				
				BELL)	
CLARK)				21-5-21-15)	
GESSER) CLARK)					
BELL) BY DEFAULT)		BELL)			
EHLERT) BELL)		BY DEFAULT)			
	BY DEFAULT)				
				BELL)	
				21-11-10-21-21-14)	
TYRELL)					
FROELICH) TYRELL)					
SMITH) BY DEFAULT)		SMITH)			
MALONE) SMITH)		21-3-21-3)			
	21-8-21-9)				
				SMITH)	
				21-6-21-10)	
THOMAS)					
DOUGHERTY) DOUGHERTY)					
HOFFMAN) BY DEFAULT)		NELSON)			
NELSON) NELSON)		BY DEFAULT)			
	21-11-21-15)				

in the afternoon when the pair met in the semi-finals. Smith is a far stronger player than he is given credit for and with his experience and condition can make the best hustle. Bell is also a skillful player, but lacks the necessary strength to pull through in a big tournament.

In the doubles junior semi-finals Micus and Byrne had the honor of triumphing over a pair of fellow-townsmen from Detroit, Serenberg and Kamman. It was a two-set fight. Kamman was still weak from illness experienced earlier in the week and was not at his best.

THE 1923 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The A.A.U. National Championship for 1923 in both Singles and Doubles has been awarded to the St. Paul (Minn.) Athletic Club. The championships will be held some time in March.

The St. Paul Club is well equipped for the undertaking, with two concrete courts, both of equal size—22 feet wide and 50 feet long.

Dr. Carl Haedge, who has won the title twice, will be very hard to beat on his own courts.

The A.A.U. National Junior Championship in both Singles and Doubles has been awarded to the Pittsburgh Athletic Club. The event will be staged with all of the care and attention to detail that marks every event held under the auspices of this well known organization.

Tournament Features of 1922.

Hardest hitter—Carl Haedge, St. Paul A.C.

Smoothest worker—William Sakmann, Trinity Club, New York.

Best left hand—Eddie Groden, Trinity Club, New York.

Best form—Fred Saam, St. Paul A.C.

Biggest player—Charles Clarke, Kimrock A.C., Chicago.

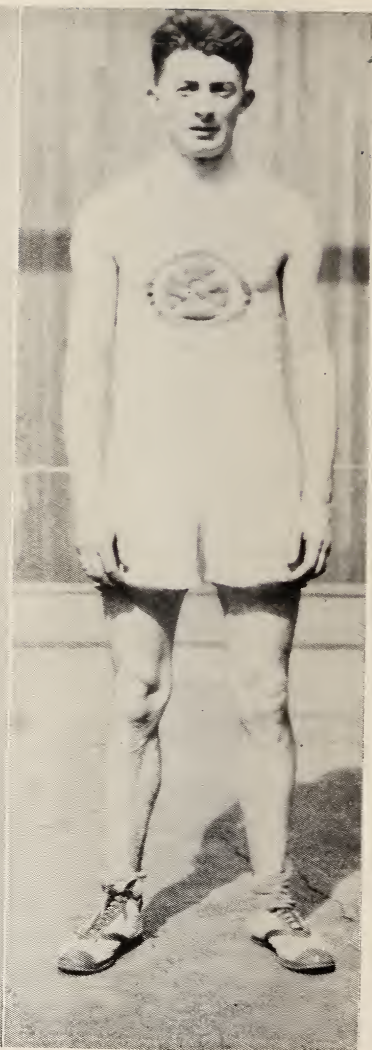
Smallest player—Gus Schneider, Milwaukee Y.M.C.A.

Fastest player—Max Gold, Los Angeles A.C.

Hardest server—Art Schinner, St. Paul A.C.



*P. J. McDONOUGH,
Pastime A.C., New York.
Metropolitan Doubles Champion.*



*DAN SHEA,
Pastime A.C., New York.
Metropolitan Doubles Champion
and Runner-up in Singles.
National All-Around Champion;*

Metropolitan A.A.U. Championships.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champion</i>	<i>Runner-up</i>	<i>Doubles Champions</i>
1920	Cyrus Regan	Dan Shea	P. Ryan and J. McGann
1921	Wm. Sakmann	Dan Shea	W. Sakmann and F. Curry
1922	Dan Shea	William Sakmann	P. McDonough and Dan Shea

The first real metropolitan handball tournament to be held since the days of Eagan was promoted at the instigation of Hon. Murray Hulburt, president of the Board of Aldermen; Senator Frawley, sponsor of the "Frawley Law" that put boxing on a reputable basis in New York state, and the late "Jim" Mitchel, former national weight throwing champion, on the court of the Annunciation Club, Harlem, in 1920.

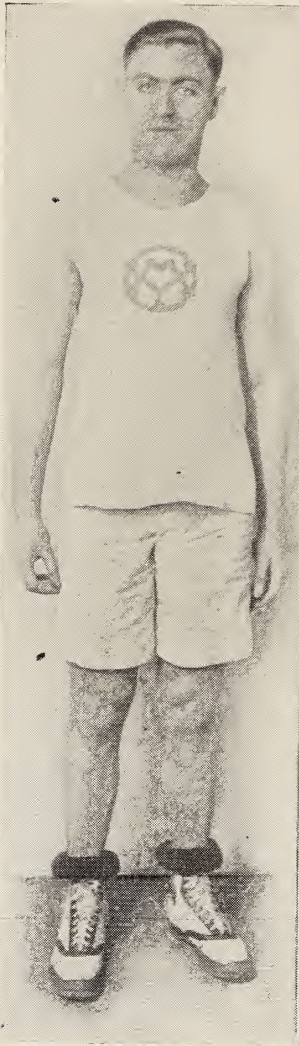
Cyrus Regan of the Annunciation Club beat Dan Shea of the Pastime A.C., in the finals of the singles championship, and the doubles went to Ryan and McGann of the Pastimes.

The New York Athletic Club gave the game a hefty boost when the tournament was held on the courts of their city house the following year. William Sakmann of the Trinity Club won from Dan Shea in the finals, and Sakmann and his partner, Frank Curry, triumphed over Tom Jordan and Robert Dowling of the New York A.C. in the doubles.

In 1922, the Pastime Club built a special court for the matches and were rewarded by their own team—Paddy McDonough and Dan Shea—winning the doubles title. In the finals of the singles Sakmann met with an injury, and Shea declined to accept the title by default, requesting the Metropolitan Association to order the contest played over. On the replay Sakmann won after a hard fought struggle, the score being 21/13, 11/21, 21/13, 21/16.

The Y.M.C.A., in East Eighty-sixth Street, has attracted many of the finest players in the Metropolitan district. Such stars as Sakmann, McDonough, Lennon, Broderick, Buxbaum, Groden, Curry, Neeman and Butler play there, forming what is probably the best team of handball players in the world.

The New York A.C. has a strong group in Ruggles, Hanley, Ripley, Doherty, McCoy, Ruddy and Hyland.



*LAWRENCE ROTHENBERG,
Y.M.O., Detroit.
Central Association Champion.*



*LEE HENRY,
Detroit A.C.*

Central A.A.U. Championships.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champion</i>	<i>Runner-up</i>	<i>Doubles Champions</i>
1921	A. J. Schinner Milwaukee A.C.	Wilfred Asselin Detroit Y.M.C.A.	Asselin and Spiegel Detroit Y.M.C.A.
1922	L. Rothenberg Detroit Y.M.O.	Harry Bell Detroit Y.M.C.A.	Serenberg and Brochu Detroit

The Detroit Athletic Club, always a strong proponent of handball, probably had more to do with placing the game on a national competitive basis than any other one institution. It might almost be called the "Father of Handball" as a permanent fixture on the national sports calendar.

The beginning of the movement that brought this game into its present prominence was an invitation tournament held at the Detroit A.C. in 1917. At this time, the game had no place on the A.A.U. programme. Tournaments previously held had been small sectional affairs, often reaching no greater proportions than that of a dual competition between two clubs of two cities. The whole country was invited to compete in the Detroit courts in 1917, however, and the response was very satisfactory.

After the discontinuation of the D.A.C. tournament the Central A.A.U. organized their own and the first matches were held in Milwaukee in 1921. A. J. Schinner, the present national champion, was returned winner, defeating Wilfred Asselin of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. in the finals. Stanley Spiegel and Wilfred Asselin won the doubles.

In 1922 the tournament was held in Detroit. Lawrence Rothenberg of the Y.M.O., Detroit, was victorious, defeating, among the others, A. J. Schinner. Harry Bell of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. was runner-up. Russell Serenberg and Gile Brochu, also of Detroit, won the doubles title.

Intercollegiate Handball.

An effort is being made to place handball on an intercollegiate basis among the colleges in New York. Columbia has elected a manager and captain and plans to challenge the club teams of the neighborhood. In the past the Blue and White has confined itself to interfraternity and interclass matches. New York University, Fordham, Manhattan College and C.C.N.Y. also have many who are experts. Intercollegiate competition will not be confined to metropolitan institutions, however, but will undoubtedly be eventually taken up by the governing bodies of college sport and regulation rules and championships adopted.

Handball in the Northwest.

MONTANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Champion</i>	<i>Runner-up</i>	<i>Doubles Champions</i>
1919	Lester Loble	Kirby Hoon	Hoon and O'Kennedy
1920	Kirby Hoon	"Tige" Connelly	Hoon and O'Kennedy
1921	Kirby Hoon	"Tige" Connelly	Hoon and O'Kennedy
1922	Kirby Hoon	"Tige" Connelly	Hoon and Loble

BY LESTER LOBLE, DOUBLES CHAMPION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Montana has been for many years actively interested in handball and has produced some notable players, among them Byrne, now of Detroit, formerly of Great Falls, Montana, who won the 1922 junior doubles title, with Micus as his partner at the national tournament at Milwaukee. Byrne was beaten in Montana in 1920 by Hoon, as well as by Father J. J. O'Kennedy of Helena, who is one of the best handball players that has ever come to this State. Father O'Kennedy was formerly Hoon's partner and they were doubles champions for the three years preceding 1922. Bud Hartwig and George Melton of Dillon, Montana, in 1920 at Spokane, won the Northwestern doubles championship and were runners-up this year against Kirby Hoon and the writer. The "Helena Handball Association" is a very active association, of which the writer is president.

Butte, a city with a large Irish population, has many devotees of handball, and has in the persons of Tom Crowley and "Tige" Connelly, players of exceptional merit. Connelly has three times, in 1920, 1921 and 1922, been runner-up in the singles.

There is a Montana state tournament each year in March, played either at Butte, Great Falls, or Helena. Last season it was here at Helena, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., and in 1923 it will be at Great Falls. The writer has been playing the State tournaments for a number of years and additionally, in 1920, at St. Louis, in the Missouri Athletic Club defeated Mr. C. Poole, then State champion of Missouri.

Mr. Hoon is now postmaster of Helena, and one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in Montana. The writer was for four years prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clark County, Montana, formerly a member of the City Council of Helena, and has for years been active in Democratic circles in Montana. The only time Hoon and the writer can pull together is in the handball court. Hoon is a very exceptional handball player, good all-round athlete and in his *youth* ("rattling the skeleton") was a professional baseball player. For about ten years he pitched for the Seattle Pacific Coast League and was a team mate of such men as Chief Meyers, Joe Tinker, and others. He was signed at one time by the St. Louis "Browns."

Handball in the Far West.

BY CARROLL VAN COURT,

Handball Instructor of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

A few years before the big quake in San Francisco the Olympic Club of that city was probably the most famous amateur club in the country, winning innumerable championships. It had many famous teachers on its staff and reaching out for more of the best instructors it sent for Mike Eagan, the world's professional handball champion, and without a doubt, the greatest handball player the world has ever known. Eagan settled in San Francisco, where he introduced the



Left to right—Carroll Van Court, Handball; Dan McLeod, Wrestling; Al Treloar, Physical Culture; De Witt Van Court, Boxing; Vance Veith, Swimming.

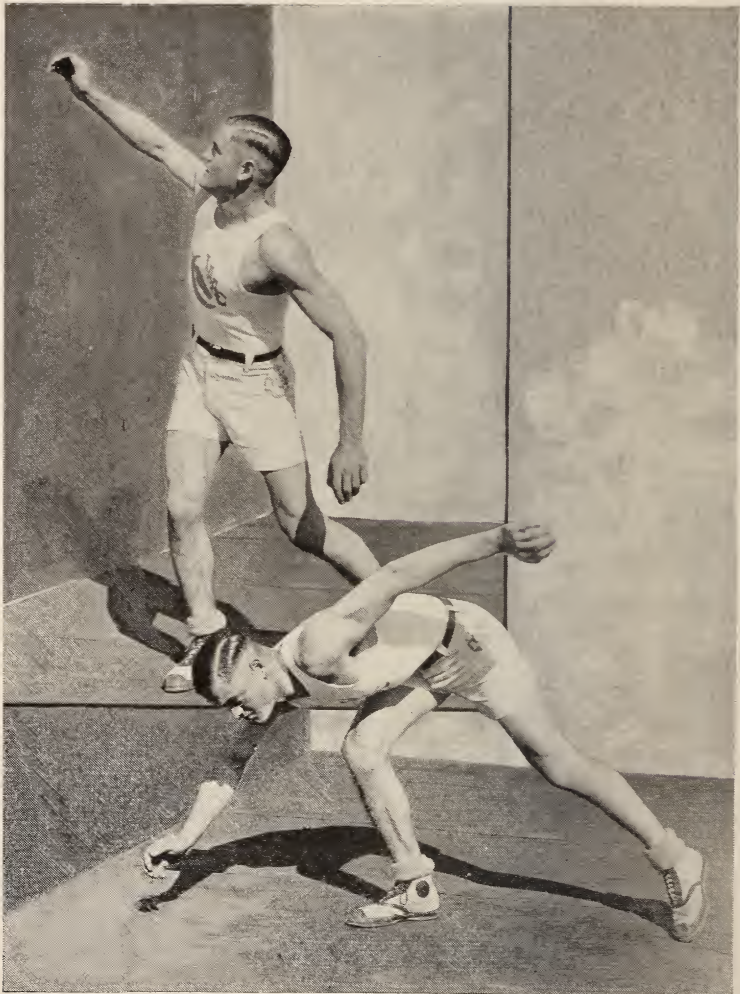
ATHLETIC INSTRUCTORS OF THE LOS ANGELES A.C.

April 11, 1917.

famous underhand stroke, which all champions use. On his tour he defeated all rivals, including the Pacific Coast champion.

While at the Olympic Club, I had the pleasure of studying under him, and learning his wonderful style and system. After the earthquake, I moved to Los Angeles, where, when the new club was built, I was appointed handball instructor, because I was the only one that knew Eagan's famous methods. I have been here at the club for nine years and have taught many players.

Handball is played extensively in Los Angeles. We average 105 men in our club tournaments. The Y.M.C.A. has tournaments, also, with perhaps 50 or 60 entered. We have six fine regulation courts,



*PROPER WAY TO TAKE THE BALL OFF THE BACK WALL.
"Murder-Ball Bill" Ranjt.*

each about 50 feet by 24 feet, with 25-foot ceilings. The walls are of concrete, with wooden floors, which make the best courts.

The first National A.A.U. handball tournament was played on these courts of the Los Angeles A.C. in 1919, and was won by William Ranft. In 1920 the national tournament was again held at this club and Max Gold was returned the winner. Ranft is the 1922 club champion.

The 1921 champion of Los Angeles was Max Gold, as Bill Ranft was just getting over an operation and did not play his real game. Gold also is champion of Southern California.

The colleges have no decent courts, only front walls with a small space and few good players. Their tournaments never attract attention.

The Olympic Club of San Francisco still has some fine players, but they played handball with a tennis ball and we never have been able to hold a real important contest with them. But since the A.A.U. barred the tennis ball from tournaments, they have adopted the regulation handball, and in the near future matches will be consummated.

As to the future of our players, personally I believe that Ad Schaumer, who is a beginner, is advancing faster than any player I ever taught. I expect great things from Schaumer in less than two years.

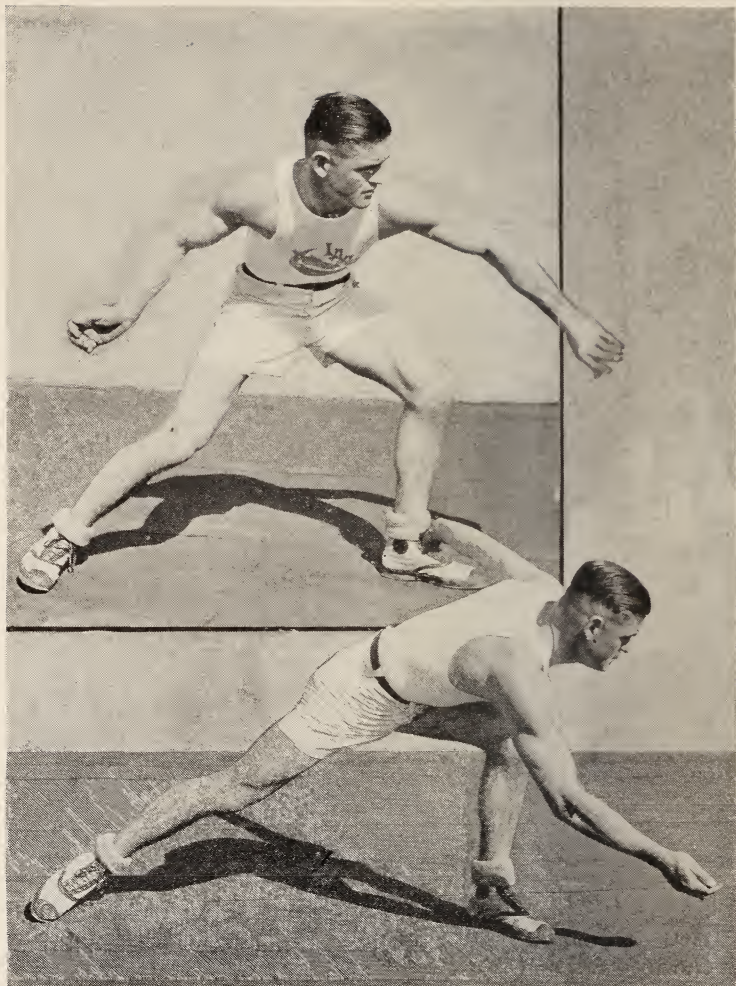
Big Legacy Result of Handball Game.

James A. Scott, a retired policeman, who lives in Forest Hills, L. I., has received a bequest of \$70,000 from the estate of his friend, William Milne Grinnell, architect, who died in August, 1920.

The friendship between Scott and Grinnell developed from a chance acquaintance made when playing handball on Washington Heights, New York City.

Mr. Grinnell left an estate valued at \$341,619, according to the accounting of the executors.

It only needs a level court,
A proper, smooth-faced wall,
The spirit and the willingness,
A good fast-bounding ball;
A crowd to egg the players on
With cheers and loud acclaim—
And there you have the "makins"
Of a real go-gettin' game.



*START AND END OF A PERFECT KILL.
"Murder-Ball Bill" Ranft.*

Handball for the Beginner.

BY A. J. SCHINNER, NATIONAL CHAMPION.

Handball is a game which takes considerable painstaking effort to master, but everyone irrespective of physical condition will find it worth his while. Handball combines about everything of appeal to the athletically inclined since it requires a mental and physical co-ordination which gives the keenest of pleasure to those who follow it.

If you are ambitious of becoming a handball player our first warning would be, beware of discouragement. Handball has a science and technique all its own which must be mastered through experience.

To start with take to the game slowly until you have hardened yourself physically. Two or three games every other day or every second day is sufficient. Even the more experienced players do not engage in a series of games more than twice a week.

The basic principal of all success in handball is the underhand stroke. Without it you cannot hope to travel far or gain much success. The underarm stroke can be likened more or less to the sweeping throw of an underarm pitcher. Take a ball of any kind, enter any handball court, point your left foot towards the right corner about a foot and a half in advance of your right foot and then throw the ball underhand at the lower boards. This will give you the mechanics of the stroke so necessary to success in handball. Sweep the ball across your body with a side arm motion and a final snap which puts the zip on the rubber. It takes time and plenty of it to secure the knack, but once you get on the right track position and all else comes easily.

One of the greatest faults of every beginner is his tendency to fight the wall. Wait out the ball. Let it take its full bound, wait until it comes down and then catch it waist high. Always try to get body in position to hit the ball as when you serve it. Don't tense your arms or ever alter your stroke. These are all fundamentals of good handball.

Of course good handball and brainy handball can be played without the use of the underarm delivery but the player is handicapped mechanically and all things being equal between two players, the one with the underhand stroke at his command will be announced victor in the long run.

Next in importance to the underhand stroke comes the service. Many players consider the serve as half, or in truth, considerably more than half of their game. The object of every serve is to so place the ball as to assure a weak return. This will result in a good opportunity for a "kill" or fast angle shot.



*"MURDER-BALL BILL" RANFT,
Los Angeles Athletic Club.
Former National Champion Showing How the Hand Should Meet the
Ball.*

There are many types of serves, but by far the most satisfactory and one which has stood the test of handball the world over and on all courts is the one delivered from the center of the court. The server takes his place directly back of the short line and using as much strength as he can bring to bear on the rubber, drives the ball hard against the front wall just high enough so that the rebound will bring it over the short line. The ball, in striking the front wall, takes an angle which should carry it back towards the right angle formed by the rear and side wall. This serve, when delivered from the center of the court with an underarm stroke and aided by the force which a seasoned player will put into his drive, presents a ball difficult to return and an element of surprise which disconcerts an opponent. Through this method of play it is possible to keep an opponent on the jump from the left side of the court to the right and to so rattle him that his return is invariably weak and easily disposed of.

This serve, I believe, approaches closer to the real spirit of handball and should be given precedence over the long, lobbing trick service known as the "Scotch Toss" and used by players in courts running to fifty-foot length and over. The long lobbing serve is calculated to keep an opponent far back in the court and thus force him to shoot so that his returns will also drop in an easy position for a "kill" or for another "lift" down the court; necessitating his going back on the run. Such tactics pursued relentlessly will fatigue even the best player, destroy his game and make him rather an easy victim, provided of course, that he does not follow the same manner of play. But, as stated, such means are really only effective in the longer courts.

Players who are taking their first lessons in handball are of course advised to use gloves until they have mastered the underarm delivery or until their hands so harden as to withstand the continuous buffeting. Remember the idea of handball is not to slap the ball, the underarm stroke is a combination of catch and throw synchronizing so smoothly that there is really no effect on the hands at all. The real spirit of handball is to play without gloves and I think the day will come when in all tournaments gloves, tape and other protective measures will be barred.

Perhaps the lessons and advice herein contained may seem difficult, but it is always easy to build on a good foundation and when striving to learn starting correctly is a full half of the race.

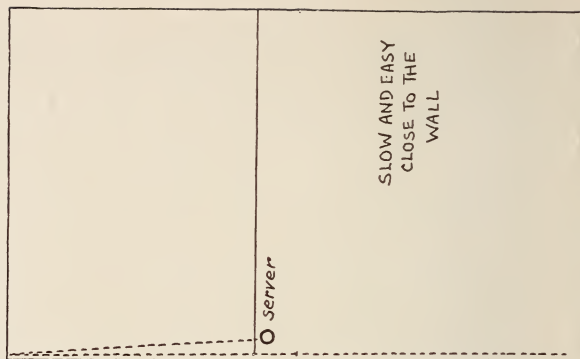
So try, and keep on trying. It takes time to become a good handball player just as it takes time to be a good golfer or good tennis player.



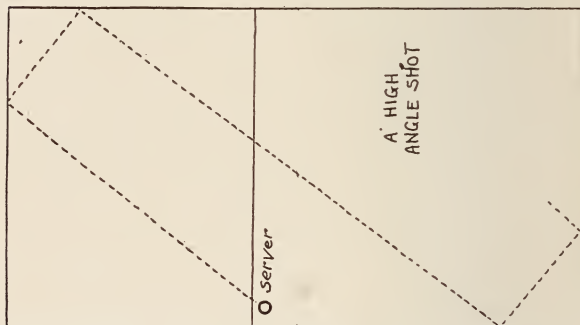
SCHINNER STEPPING INTO THE SERVE.



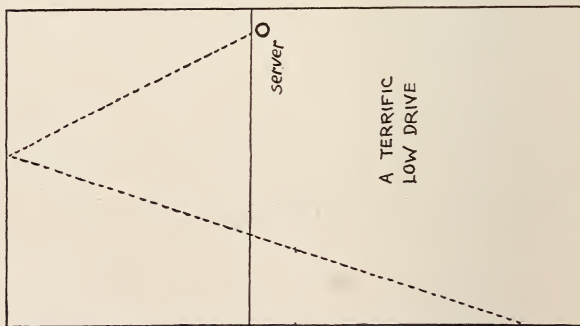
*Art O'Connor, Chairman of Athletics of the Milwaukee Athletic Club,
Where the 1922 National Championships Were so
Successfully Staged.*



THE CREEPER



SCOTCH TOSS



IRISH SERVE

PART II

THE HARD-BALL GAME OR IRISH HANDBALL

Irish handball differs principally from the American game in respect to the solid, leather-covered ball used. A larger court is also required and a front wall of marble, slate or granite. The size of the court is approximately 25 feet wide, 60 feet long and 35 feet high.

INCLUDING

A Review of the Development of Handball, Pioneers of the Game in America, Historical Account of the Origin of Handball, and Instructions for Playing the Hard-Ball Game by Mike Eagan, Former World's Champion.



*JAMES KELLY,
Hard-Ball Champion of the World.*

The Hard-Ball Game.

HARD-BALL CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

John Cavanagh.....	1800—1817.....	Cork
William Baggs.....	1855—1870.....	Tipperary
David Browning.....	1870—1885.....	Cork
John Lawlor.....	1885—1887.....	Pennsylvania (Dublin)
Phil Casey.....	1887—Retired 1900....	Montrath (Brooklyn)
Mike Eagan.....	1903—Retired 1906....	Galway (Jersey City)
Jim Kelly.....	1909—.....	Brooklyn (Mayo)

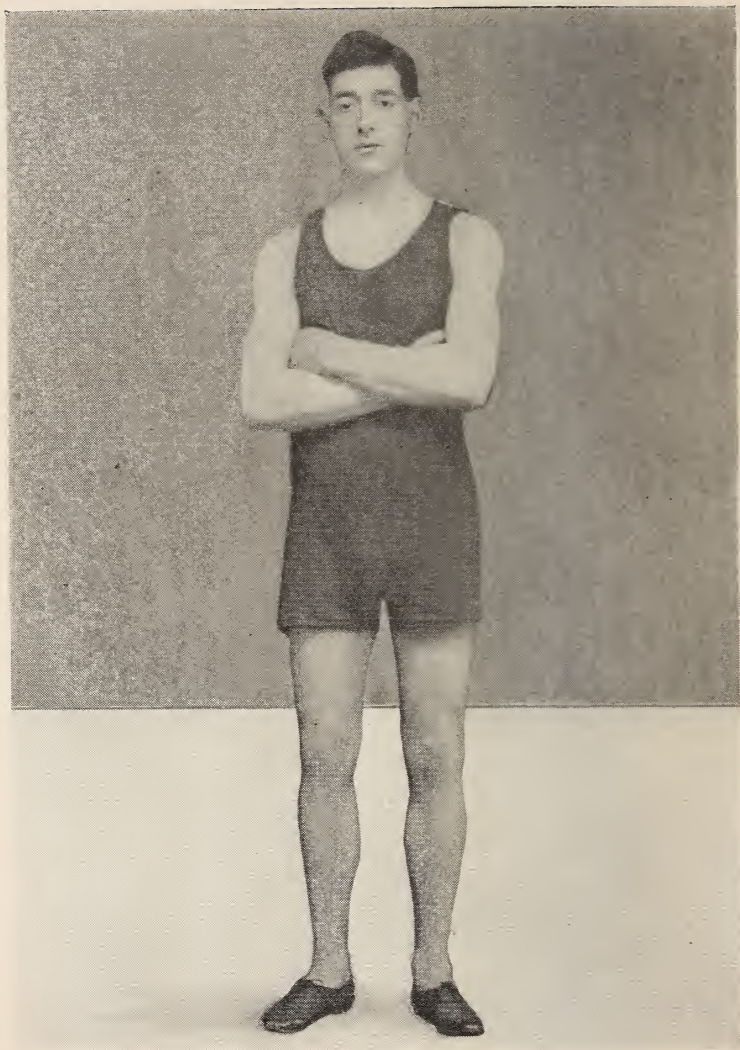
ΑΘΛΑΤΑ ΤΑΙΛΤΕΑΝΝ

The Tailteann Games—sometimes spoken of as the “Irish Olympics”—a revival of the ancient athletic games of the Irish race, has been postponed for twelve months and is scheduled for August, 1923, in Dublin.

As might be supposed, handball will be the feature event of these Irish games. Only Irishmen, or those of Irish descent—to the extent at least of a nativeborn grandparent—are eligible to compete.

The United States will send a team of six—three hard-ball and three soft-ball players—and possibly a substitute or two. Two men of each team of three will act as a doubles team, while the other will compete in the singles only.

The tryouts will be held in different parts of this country next June or July under the jurisdiction of the A.A.U.



*J. J. PEMBROKE,
Dublin.
Champion of Ireland.*

Handball in Ireland.

BY "CARLERY."

Handball, one of the oldest of Gaelic games, has been played in one form or another in Ireland for centuries. A front wall of dressed stone and a floor of hard clay, with "tossing" flags near the wall at either side, a ball wound on a small gutta or wooden center, rolled with worsted thread to the required size, and covered with thin horse-skin—preferably a foal's skin—these were the scenes and requirements of many an exciting struggle between rivals from different parishes, baronies, clans, or counties in Ireland many generations ago.

From 1850 on, the game rapidly developed and assumed its modern shape. The advent of the Gaelic Association brought new rules; cement floors, front, side, and back walls; tossing from near the short line followed, and use of a speedier and lighter ball produced the delightful game so fascinating to Irishmen in particular and athletes in general in most civilized countries.

Though the rubber ball has become very popular for health and pleasure both in America and at home in Ireland and although many fine "rubbers" have been played with this, the "soft" ball, the hard ball ("alley cracker") remains the medium of most high class players.

"Only fit for schoolboys and children." This is how the old admirers of hard ball speak of the rubber ball.

Ireland has produced many fine players who have from time to time visited America and contested for the world's championship. Patronage of gentlemen such as the late Alderman Dunne of Brooklyn gave the game a big fillip, and visits of John Lawler of Dublin, Fitzgerald of Tralee, Oliver Drew of Cork City, Tim Twohill of Kanturk, and J. J. Bowles of Limerick roused much enthusiasm.

Beautifully appointed courts—far superior to any of the home courts in Ireland—are numerous in many American cities, and successive champions of high class ability such as Casey, Eagan, Drew and Kelly, have spread the light in America, whilst in Ireland the game was never as popular as it is today.

The present champion of Ireland is J. J. Pembroke of Dublin. J. J. Bowles held the Irish championship for many years, but he was beaten by the younger and speedier Pembroke. Bowles had slightly the better of the opening games in his home court in Limerick, but was beaten on all points of the game at the final session in Dublin.

Pembroke is about 5 feet 10½ inches tall, is a symmetrically built athlete and very popular. Using good court craft, he is equally useful with the left and right hands, and is a game, gritty fighter, who never loses heart and who appears to revel in long sustained play.

Bowles, Lyons and Coyne are serious rivals and it is likely that the final selection of the Irish team will come from this quartette.



RIP

MIKE EAGAN,
Jersey City, N. J.
World's Champion, 1903-1906.

How to Play the Hard-Ball Game.

BY MIKE EAGAN,

Former World's Handball Champion.

It may be interesting to lovers of handball to know that Eagan, who is generally regarded as the greatest player the game has known, is now living at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and enjoying the best of health.—EDITOR.

Of all games conducive to good health and to perfect a person's physical condition I put handball at the head. It may be inferred that I am prejudiced against any other sport, owing to my position in handball, but I am not. I love baseball. I could run, jump, box, wrestle, and there is not a field sport with which I am not conversant.

The difficulty in mastering the game depends how you go at it. If you want to become an expert at once it will be found to be very hard and the chances are you will give up in despair. If, however, you only wish to start in as a beginner should and improve by practise, the points of the game can be easily picked up and instead of being too strenuous playing will be found both pleasing and exhilarating.

As in every other kind of athletic sport, handball calls for a good eye, quick action and headwork. It is necessary to keep track of the ball at all times, and in your efforts at play vigorous measures should be used and a well-defined attack mapped out that will defeat your opponent's plans. Don't practise too long at the start, two games or three at the most being sufficient for one session in the court.

Of course, a regulation court and a regulation ball are necessary for a proper display of the game, but I would advise everyone before tackling these propositions to learn how to strike the ball and the method of placing it. Any kind of a wall with a smooth surface will answer this purpose and instead of a regular playing ball use a hollow rubber, lawn tennis or any other light ball. The leather ball is apt to hurt your hands because you do not know how to hit it properly and when the hands are hurt you become disheartened and claim that the game is too severe. But there can be no such things as injured hands if you proceed along the lines I have stated.

In speaking of hands I mean both right and left. The right, of course, is more often used and it is only natural for a right-hand person to play with that hand in preference to the left, but without you can use one as well as the other, outside of serving, there is no use trying to become a successful player. There is no great difficulty in becoming as proficient with the left as with the right, espe-

cially for a beginner, and I would advise everyone to practise with the left as often as possible and never attempt to complete a left-hand play with the right. I am sorry to say that there are entirely too many of our prominent players who are essentially right-handed. They get along very well as long as they can hit the ball with the right hand, but a heady player will soon find out their weakness and certain defeat will be the result.

These points are better brought out in a perfectly constructed court than at any other place. My idea of such a court is a building with a playing space from 60 to 65 feet long, from 22 to 25 feet wide, from 30 to 35 feet high, with a solid backwall about 10 feet high, the whole being well lighted and ventilated. The front and side walls should be of the best kind of cement, as hard and smooth as it is possible to make them. The floor should be of pine boards laid upon a solid foundation and bound so firmly together that there can be no possible chance of their getting out of plumb. With such a court playing becomes much easier because, like at billiards and pool, you can nearly always depend on the ball going with the speed and accuracy you intend it should.

Now we come to serving the ball. Stand firmly on the feet, bound the ball straight so that you can have a good whack at it at the height of the waist, and with the hand scoop-shaped, with fingers tightly closed, swing with an underhand motion and put the weight of the body behind the blow. You must bring the ball out from the wall beyond the ace line or it is a short ball and if you do the same thing three times in succession in a game against an opponent you lose your hands. It's best to start in right away to try and hit the ball as far from the front wall as possible. You may not succeed very well at first, but if you keep at it you are bound to find out your faults and when you become successful with a light ball you cannot fail to go wrong with a regular handball.

A good bit of the trouble to hit a ball properly occurs in the impact of the ball with the hand. Many persons are apt to hit the ball with the fingers, or with the palm of the hand. This with a leather ball will make the hand sore. There is only one way to hit to be effective and that is to catch the ball with the scooped hand just at the base of the fingers. The little object will not only travel accurately, but with such force as to give confidence in your future play. Hitting should be one of the first lessons of the beginner, and I would advise no one to attempt to play a game without first having the swing and a pretty good knowledge of hitting.

After getting the swing and the hang of hitting the next important thing is to place the ball. The fact that you can hit with force will not count for much in a game if you cannot place the ball outside of your opponent's reach and to do this you must

use your head as well as your hands. Pick out a spot on the front wall when serving and keep bounding the ball until you get it at the proper height for hitting. Then put as much force as possible in your effort as will send the ball beyond the playing line, but where your opponent can easily make a return. If you are serving at the right of the court your opponent will naturally be at the left. Fool him as much as possible. Don't let him recover the ball with his right hand. Keep it to his left and well down. A difficult served ball is one that drops on a line just where the left wall and floor connect. In such a case there is no rise to the ball and unless the opposing player is dexterous enough to catch it on the fly the effort of the server will count as a point nine times out of ten.

Another effective service is a high ball sent to the left corner of the court where it will bound in such a way that the left hand will have to be used in the attempt at recovery. Even then the ball will be in such close proximity to the wall that it will be almost an impossibility to gather it. If it is returned it will not be with any force and the inside player will have a good chance to count. A good point while serving is to place the ball in a different locality in the back court from what you had been doing. Instead of hitting to the left, change your position slightly just as you are making the swing and send the ball to the right. Then there is the Scotch service. It is a delivery that sends the ball against all four walls, and requires a perfectly parallel drive with terrific force behind it.

A good server is one thing, but a clever all-round player is another. Many persons make service a specialty. This is not handball by any means. Of course, effective tossing is very necessary, but without you know the other points of the game you will never make a successful match player. In recovering a ball be alert and watch every movement of your opponent. Unless the latter is an experienced player you can come pretty near telling in what direction of the court the ball will come. But you cannot tell how it will bound. It may hop off the wall straight or it may take an ugly carom. In either case meet the ball firmly, catch it properly with either hand and you will be able to successfully complete the play you are striving for. After recovery keep a watchful eye on the ball and the man you are playing against. It's best to keep near him, but not close enough as to hinder him in hitting. If he is within the ace line he will be likely to drop the ball safely to the wall, in either corner, perhaps. You will be there to gather the ball. If, on the other hand, he should send the ball to the outer court you will be able to anticipate the play and after a sprint gather the ball as it bounds from the back and side walls and by a well-directed drive send it to the lowest part of the front wall from which your opponent could not possibly return it. This is what

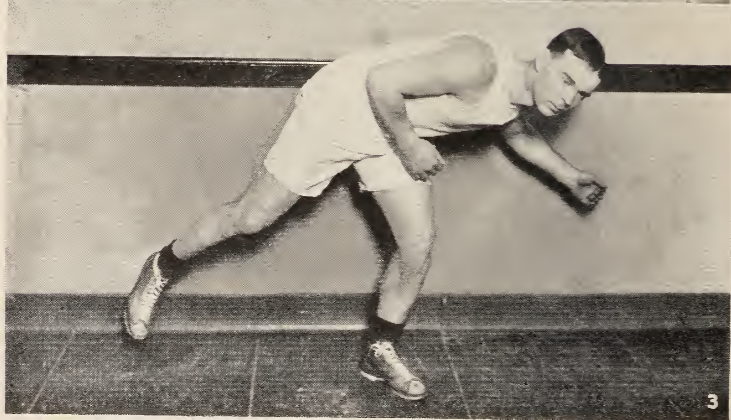


*JOE HENEY,
Casey's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
One of the Greatest Hard-Ball Players in the World.*

is termed "killing the ball" and is one of the best plays of the game. "Cutting the ball" is also effective when well executed. It consists of first hitting the right or left walls, the ball caroming on the front wall at such a puzzling angle that it drops to the floor in such a position as to make it impossible to gather it.

There are other kinds of intricate plays which are brought out during a game, but you can learn more by practising them than if I were to talk to you for years. But after becoming proficient in all the fine points of the game you should always size up your opponent and discover his weakness. When you find him unable to cope with your play keep it up until he catches on. Then switch to another style. Always keep him puzzled and guessing as to what your next play will be. Hit the ball with a fierce, jerking motion, so that he will always be on the move. This will naturally have a tendency to weaken him, especially if he is not in shape, and when you have him winded you've got him beaten.

I have tried in my humble way to show how handball should be played and if my instructions are carried out I cannot see anything that will stop a person from mastering the greatest of all games.



1, Arthur ("Bugs") Baer, Friars Club; 2, Peter Burke, Casey's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3, Owen Brady, Champion of New York.

"HANDBALL COMING BACK SOME MORE," SAYS

"Bugs" Baer

(Reprinted from the New York American.)

There is one game that would make this borough the greatest two-handed nation in the world.

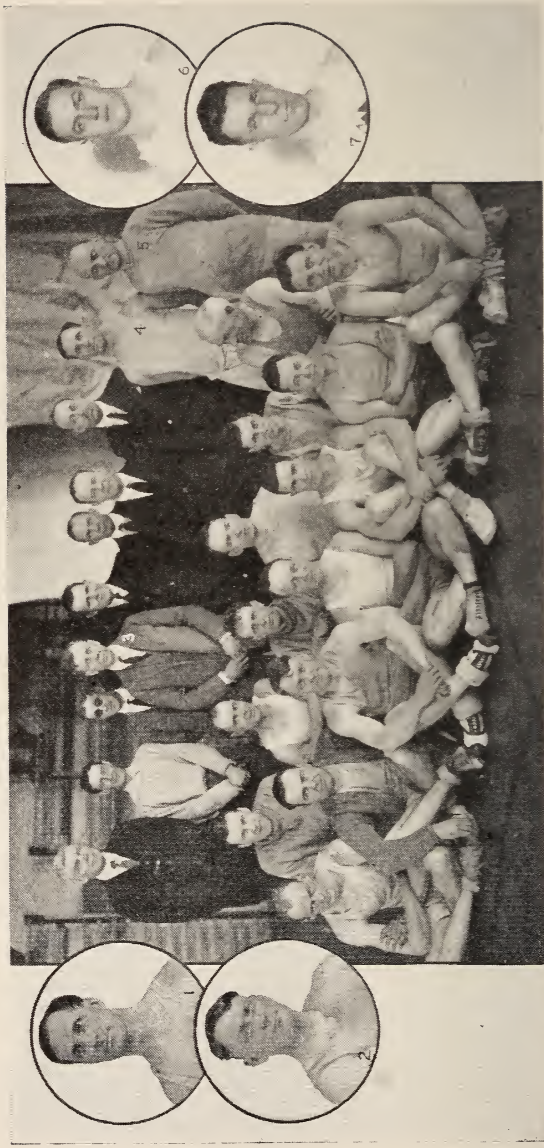
That game is handball.

It is marvelous how the leather ball players spank this pill barefisted. It is just exactly like an outfielder trying to bat a fly with his bare hand. The solution is a follow through motion of the arm that is half a catch and half a toss. The ball is struck just after it reaches the maximum ordinate of its arc and is on the downward curve.

This stroke is the perfect follow through, much different from the sidearm swats of rubber ball players. It is easy to acquire. Any beginner can learn in about twenty years. Casey, Eagan and Jim Kelly, who is present champion, all started playing when they were old enough to fall out of their cradles.

A Brooklyn boy, now a member of the Philopatrian Club, Philadelphia, claims the title. His name is Joe Heney, and he is a graduate of Casey's Court. Owen Brady is another logical runner-up, with Joe Lynch, Bill Handover, Pete Burke, Paddy Lyons and Frank Neary all sticking in sealed bids.

The front walls of the leather ball courts are made of slate and black marble, and the resilience of the ball plus the acquired rebound gives the game twice the speed of the rubber ball contest. The leather ball game gets very little publicity, as it is played only in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco. At one time a match game must have been considered important. We recently made a Sunday morning trip to Casey's. Up in the quaint, ladderlike gallery was a dust-covered relic of a telegraph instrument which had probably been installed to report the great Lawlor-Casey international series as long ago as 1887, when Irishmen all over the world eagerly awaited news of the international contest between those two famous exponents of the oldest of competitive games.



1, Edwin J. Smith; 2, Wm. A. Black; 3, O. G. Erickson; 4, E. J. Smith; 5, E. V. Tomlinson; 6, M. Maurer; 7, Wm. Micus. GROUP OF DETROIT ATHLETIC CLUB HANDBALL PLAYERS.

First National Amateur Handball Tournament.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in 1896 handball was placed on the list of events over which the A.A.U. holds jurisdiction, and it was at this meeting, upon the suggestion of the Jersey City Handball Club, that the A.A.U. began the arrangements for its first national championship tournament, which was awarded to the Jersey City Handball Club and held on the courts of that organization January 7 and 8, 1897.

The inaugural tournament had as entries James Fitzpatrick of the Manhattanville Club, New York; Daniel McCarthy of the Harrison Club of New Jersey; Michael Eagan and James Flaherty of the Jersey City Club; William Schmidt, Brooklyn Club, and Napoleon Lavoie of the St. Roche Club, Quebec, Canada. In pairing, the men drew by number, and the games consisted of best three in five of twenty-one aces each, and in the final round the contests were best four in seven games to constitute a set. William L. Jones of the Brooklyn Handball Court, was referee; Martin Sweeney of the Jersey City Club was scorer, and the rules used were especially drafted by the A.A.U. and embraced several important changes over the rules in use by professionals. The Spalding hard ball was used.

Eagan proved himself superior in every way to the others and won easily. He simply romped through the tournament. The finals:

	First Game.						Aces by Service
Eagan	0	13	4	1	3	—21	8
Schmidt	1	0	0	2	..	—3	2

	Second Game.							
Eagan	3	0	3	4	8	1	2—21	7
Schmidt	5	0	2	0	0	2	..—9	5

	Third Game.								
Eagan	10	3	0	0	6	0	0	2—21	21
Schmidt	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	..—3	3

	Fourth Game.																						
Eagan	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	3—21	6	
Schmidt	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	*	—9	6

*Hand lost by foul on service.



PHIL CASEY.

Pioneers of Play.

Although the game of handball—in one form or another—is as old as man, it is generally accepted as being of Celtic origin, and rightly so, for it was the Irish who developed and made the game what it is today. It is only natural that the pioneers of the game were all Irishmen.

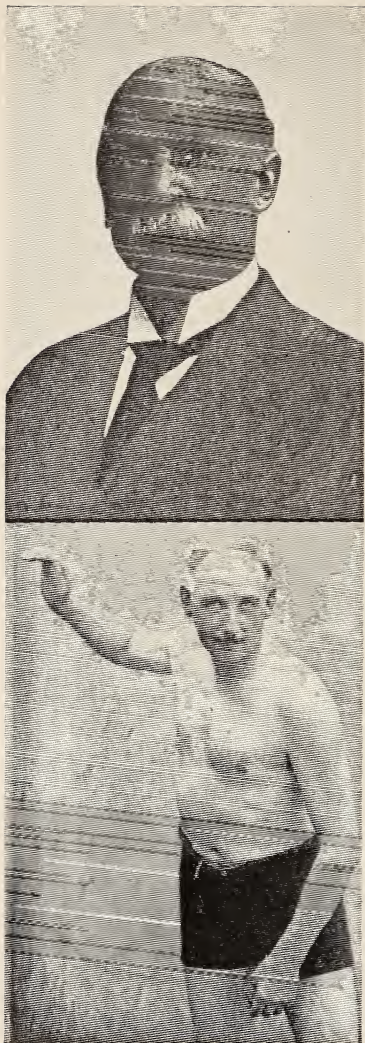
The first noted name we find in handball lore is that of John Cavanagh of Cork. Cavanagh died in 1819, but his long and successful career gave such impetus to the game that we soon find it written during the early forties that “the number of handball players in Ireland is something enormous.”

Out of the long array the name of William Baggs stands exceptionally prominent. In fact, he might be called father of the modern game. It was he who invented all the dodging tricks, curved balls, low drives and screw tosses known to the experts today. Baggs was a native of Tipperary, and was in his prime in the early '50s. He traveled all over the country, met and defeated all comers and finally was regarded as invincible. On one occasion, following a heated altercation with an army officer, he offered to play his opponent without using his hands. The match was played then and there, and to the astonishment of the onlookers, and with hands tied, Baggs put up every ace with his feet.

After the passing of Baggs the next great player was David Browning, probably one of the strangest characters Ireland ever produced. His adventures and escapades would fill a volume. Not only was he a champion handball player, but he was a first class sprinter, jumper, weight thrower, vaulter, boxer, fencer, swimmer, skater, billiardist, and horseman. He met John Lawlor for the Irish championship in 1885 and it proved once again the axiom that “youth will be served,” for Lawlor after a hard tussle was declared the winner.

Paradoxically, Lawlor, who was a native American, born in Pennsylvania, as champion of Ireland played the American champion, Phil Casey, who was born in Monrath, Ireland. It was the first international match ever played.

The Lawlor-Casey match was for \$1,000 a side, the best of twenty-one games, ten being played at Cork and eleven in the United States. The first series was decided in the old Grattan Street racquet court, Cork, on August 4, 1887, and the unusual size of the building (being about 80 by 40 feet) was a severe handicap to the American cham-



*JUDGE DUNNE,
Crescent A.C., Brooklyn.
TIERNEY O'ROURKE,
New York A.C.*



*JOHN LAWLOR,
Ireland,
World's Champion, 1885-1887.*

pion, and he was beaten six games to four, Lawlor scoring a total of 166 aces against 125.

The second series of games were set to be played in the fall of the same year at Sweeney's court, Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, New York. The limited accommodations caused a change, and the famous court of Casey's in Brooklyn was erected for the purpose, where the two men met on November 29, 1887. Tickets sold for \$5 each, and if the gallery had been five times larger it would not have held the crowd that were anxious to see the games. The series proved to be one-sided, Casey winning seven straight games and the match. He scored 147 against 63 for Lawlor.

Casey was hailed as the champion of the world and zealously guarded his title until he voluntarily retired in 1900. He was never defeated. His name is held in reverence by all Irishmen—many who claim that to this day he never had an equal.

Without question Casey was the "father" of handball in this country. He was strong, active, immensely popular, and a prime mover in the advancement of the game. He traveled as far as California and visited every principal city where handball was played.

Casey is gone, but Casey's Court remains—musty with age, majestic in size, a monument to handball.

THE DUNNES.

Probably nobody has done more for handball than the Dunne family of Brooklyn—Alderman James Dunne and his son, Judge James Dunne, Jr. It was the elder Dunne who made all of the international matches possible, from Casey and Lawlor down to the last one in 1909 between Kelly and Bowles. He was a remarkable player himself, and with Casey as a partner toured Ireland as well as America, and were never defeated in all the years they played together.

Dunne was also a boxer of note in his youth and at one time was regarded as the heavyweight champion of the world.

The elder Dunne died in 1914, but his son, who is now a judge in Brooklyn, was as ardent a devotee of the game as his father and, "like father like son," James, Jr., won the amateur handball championship of America also. He was in the same class with such players as Eagan, Drew, Casey, Kelly and "Con" Cashman, and played many matches with them. The judge, whose club affiliation is the famous Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which is a hotbed of handball, still frequents Casey's court, however, and most any Sunday gives a demonstration of the fact that he still retains much of his oldtime wizardry and skill.

The Dunnes were purely amateur sportsmen and played the game for the love of it—and a greater love hath no man.

The first to lay claim to the American championship was Bernard McQuade, who presided over one or two of the best courts ever built in New York. He won the title in a match with Tom Cook at the old stamping ground at the junction of Madison and Grand Streets, and defended it until Phil Casey took it away from him in 1868.

William Courtney, Con Cashman, Jim Burke, John Manix, Oliver Drew, Tierney O'Rourke, M. A. Tarrant, Tim Twohill, O'Herlihy and others are names interwoven with the growth of the game. Courtney could play a remarkable game at the age of seventy, and Tierney O'Rourke, who is now in his fifties, can give anybody ten years and ten points.

MICHAEL EAGAN.

Eagan followed Casey, and many regard him as the greatest player who ever lived.

Eagan was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1874, and interested himself in the game soon after his arrival in this country in 1894. He practised steadily at the Jersey City court, which was owned by his brother, John Eagan, and in a very short time became so expert that everyone who saw him play pronounced him a wonder. His friends endeavored to match him against James Dunne of Brooklyn, the amateur champion, but all efforts to bring them together failed. It was then that the Amateur Athletic Union stepped into the breach and arranged the first handball tournament, in 1897, which resulted in Eagan's success. He was a rapid player and relied on hard driving more than to placing the ball to win the aces. An opponent needed a surprising amount of strength in order to stand the strain of the young champion.

Eagan won the world's championship from Tim Twohill, champion of Ireland, in 1903. It was to be the best eight games of fifteen, seven to be played in Jersey City and the remainder in Kanturk, Ireland. The first series took place in this country and Eagan won all seven with ease. Later, in Kanturk, he took the necessary eighth game in decisive fashion, winning the title and a purse of \$1,500.

The young champion defended his title in all parts of the country until about 1906, when his health failed and he was compelled to retire. He was never beaten. He is now a resident of Saranac Lake, N. Y., where the climate has done wonders for him.

JAMES KELLY.

James Kelly, the present hard-ball champion of the world, came from Kiltimaugh, County Mayo, Ireland, but learned handball in this country.

Kelly has been champion for the last thirteen years, having won the title from John Bowles, the champion of Ireland, in 1909. It was a

home-and-home match, similar to the Eagan-Twohill contest, and Kelly won five out of seven in Limerick and clinched the championship by winning three straight in Casey's court, Brooklyn, a month later.

Kelly has red hair, long arms, a remarkable left hand, and a "Scotch Toss" serve—an unbeatable combination. He is a true master of the game, a marvel of strategy and style, and his play is a delight to the eye.

The champion's closest rival is Joe Heney, a young product of the famous old Casey's court. Kelly and Heney will unquestionably secure a place on the American team which goes to Ireland next year to take part in the hard-ball championships of the Tailteann Games in Dublin. James Pembroke, the present champion of Ireland, has been entered as the Irish representative against them. The winner of these games may well call himself the champion of the world.

All the Credit to Handball.

(Condensed from an article in *Physical Culture Magazine*.)

When the Capitol Theater, one of the largest in the world, was completed in New York in 1919, Managing Director Edward Bowes was convinced that there was just one man in the United States who could help him fill it—S. L. Rothafel. His success is history. Mr. Rothafel works an average of sixteen hours a day, seven days a week. He is nearly always at the theater, except for two hours nearly every weekday morning, when he plays handball. Director Rothafel says it was handball that taught him his most important life lessons.

"Handball has taught me the biggest lesson in life," Mr. Rothafel said.

"What's that?" I ask.

"To try for every ball! At first you can't reach many. They come too swift, or too high or too low; but if you *try* for them *all*, first thing you know you are reaching a lot of balls that you never thought you could touch. And if you keep on trying pretty soon you find that you seldom miss one! If I hadn't learned that I could never put on a new show every week. On Monday there are too many things that don't seem possible to do in a week. But somehow, when we *try*, they nearly always seem to work out.

"And it was handball that taught me the importance of second wind, too. Did you ever stop to think that the *winning* is always done after the first wind crowd is through? You can't do much of anything until you get acquainted with your second wind."

And there develops Director Rothafel's working philosophy and the secret of his almost unlimited capacity for accomplishment: thanks to handball, he is thoroughly acquainted with his second wind, and he tries for every ball!

Handball the World Over.



EMILIO EQUILUZ.

Handball, in various forms and under various names, is the national game of many countries.

Ireland, of course, is the home of handball as we know it in this country. The game was brought over here directly from the Ould Sod. However, there are other peoples across the water who play a form of handball that only differs slightly from the game played in Ireland and this country.

Handball is the national game of Spain, and was probably played in that country long before it was known to the Irish. In Spain—particularly in the Basque country—and part of France, handball has been flourishing for centuries. It is called *Pelota a Mains Nues*, which means “naked hand ball,” but is generally referred to as “pelota.” There are several variations of pelota; some games are played on a one-wall court, two walls, and four walls. The four-wall game is the official game, and is played on a court 80 feet long.

Some forms of pelota require the use of the *cesta*, a curved basketwork arrangement worn on the hand with which the ball is played.

Pelota is the national game of Cuba and many of the South American countries, particularly those that were settled by the Spanish.

In Cuba the game is called “Jai-Alai,” or “merry game,” where it has grown in favor in the same fashion that baseball has grown in this country. It is a professional game chiefly and in Havana, where it has reached its greatest popularity, there is a court, or *fronton*, as it is called, erected at a cost of over \$500,000, which seats 5,000 persons.

The game is played in a *fronton*. Each one is known by a special name. The one at Havana is said to be the most important in the world.

The court of playing ground (*cancha*) is a rectangle 210 feet long and 36 feet wide, paved with cement. The front, rear and side walls are of granite blocks, laid with the greatest care. On the front wall (*frontis*) three narrow strips of thin metal are fastened, one

parallel to the floor, 3 feet 3 inches above it; the second, parallel to the first, 36 feet higher. The third is a vertical band connecting the outer ends of the other two.

The back wall (*pared de rebote*) is provided with two metal strips, laid in the same position as the second and third strips on the front wall. The side wall (*pared izquierda*) has a single horizontal strip running the entire length of the court at a height of 39 feet 3 inches above the floor.

These metal strips limit the space within which the ball, when in play, must strike to be considered fair. Any ball touching any of the metal strips, or striking the front wall below the lower strip, or the front or rear walls outside of the vertical strips, or any of the three walls above the upper strips, is considered foul, and the side guilty of the fault loses one point, which is credited to its opponent. There are other somewhat complicated arrangements:

The floor of the court is divided into equal spaces, or blocks, twelve feet wide, indicated by vertical lines on the side wall. These lines are numbered consecutively from the front wall to the rear. At the fourth and seventh block marks lines are drawn across the floor. These lines limit the space of floor within which the ball, when served against the front wall at the beginning of play, must strike in order to be fair. Of these two lines, No. 4 is called the fault-line and No. 7 the pass-line.

To start the game, the server drops the ball on the floor at the designated service line, catching it on the bound in his peculiar basket (*cesta*), and throwing it against the front wall. If the ball, in rebounding after hitting the wall, strikes the floor on or short of the fault-line a foul is called and the serving side loses the point, which goes to the opponent.

When the ball strikes the floor on or beyond the pass-line the service is no good and the server may repeat the play. A second pass amounts to a fault and loses the point to the serving side. If the served ball strikes the floor between the fault-line and the pass-line, the service is good.

The receiving side must then take the ball on or before the first bound and return it to the front wall. A ball so returned may, on rebounding from the front wall, to be good, strike the floor of the court or the side or the back wall at any point within the spaces limited by the metal strips; otherwise the point is lost. The opposing side must then take the ball on or before its first bound from the floor and return it to the front wall. Failure to return the ball timely and properly or retaining it in the *cesta* longer than necessary is considered a fault and the guilty side loses the point. After catching the ball the player must return it to the front wall immediately and without shifting the position of his arms or body. The breaking of this rule is a fault.

The champion is Emilio Equiluz, who is featured like a motion picture star and receives a salary that compares with Babe Ruth's.

The English play handball under the name of "Fives," so-called, undoubtedly from the five fingers of the hand.

Every school and college is equipped with a fives court; Eton, for instance, has forty of them. However, the game is not played extensively except by schoolboys.

A fives court has three walls—front and two sides. It also has a step down at the short line, leaving the front court about six inches higher than the back court. The usual rubber ball is used and the scoring is about the same.

The Italians play handball with a small paddle on the right hand.

Strenuous Sport.

That boxing is by no means the most strenuous sport is the opinion of the men who follow that profession. Willie Ritchie, the one-time lightweight champion, declares that handball is far more strenuous than boxing. He says that he is more exhausted after a hard match in the court than he was after his most desperate battles in the ring, and Ritchie was not a pink tea performer. He went the long route many times and generally took a severe beating before he managed to win out.

The ball always seems to come to a good player—but a poor player has to go get it.

Alley Ball in the Mining Regions of Pennsylvania.

DEAR RIP:

I wonder if you would think it of interest to write in the Spalding book about the one-wall game known as Alley Ball and played in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, particularly around Wilkes Barre and Scranton? There are two great players named Gorman and Wynne, of Inkerman, who have not been beaten at this game in a dozen years. About ten years ago Groden and a partner met and lost



to these two players at Inkerman. In 1918 Kelly and McElroy, of Casey's court, also lost to them, while on last Labor Day McDonough and myself traveled to Wilkes Barre and lost to them also. There must have been a thousand spectators at our match. The court is laid out on a level sandlot and takes up as much playing space as a baseball diamond. The front wall is 35 feet high and 30 feet wide, and the side lines—instead of running at right angles to it—shoot outward at a much wider angle until at a distance of 75 feet from the wall they are 100 feet apart. There is no "over" line, and the ball is often played back 100 feet.

Handball, as we know it, is more or less a "killing" game, but as these miners play it is just the opposite. Their game is to keep the ball high on the wall and tire out the other fellow.

Yours, truly,

OWEN BRADY.

Wholesale Handball.

The handball layout at the Brighton Beach Baths is the largest in the country. It contains no less than twenty courts, and there is no time of the day that every one is not occupied. The playing time is not limited on weekdays, but on Saturdays and Sundays the waiting list is so long that players are held to half-hour periods, and request is made that only doubles be played.



*Scene at the Handball Section of the Brighton Beach Baths,
Coney Island.*

Play on these courts on Sunday starts about eight o'clock in the morning and continues for twelve hours. This makes twenty-four playing periods during the day. Four men playing on each of the twenty courts every half hour makes a total of eighty handball swatters in action every thirty minutes, and this number multiplied by 24 means that almost two thousand men use the one-wall courts at Brighton on a Sunday.

Handball is rapidly attaining a place as a major sport in America. Interest in the ancient Irish game is increasing apace, and it is a matter of a short time when handball will be as popular with the masses as is tennis and golf.

Handball the Oldest of All Games Played with a Ball.

BY ROBERT L. RIPLEY.

Handball is the oldest game played with a ball—and its origin is coeval with the invention of a sphere—and that, of course, is thousands of years old.

A ball is an instinctive source of amusement. A ball will amuse an animal, a baby, or a man. It is the most natural thing in the world to slap a ball with the hand—and that is the principle of handball.

Herodotus attributes the invention of ball play to the Lydians, and



Princess Anagalla, the First Handball Player.

it is amusing to note that the first handball player of which there is any record was a woman!

Princess Anagalla of Corcyra may truly be said to have been the first handball player. Homer introduces the princess, with her maidens, amusing themselves at handball:

“O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play,
Their shining veils unbound; along the skies,
Tost and retost, the ball incessant flies.” —*Odyssey*.

Homer writes of handball as being played only by women and that it was a popular game at the time of the destruction of Troy.

A form of handball made its appearance in England and Europe in the thirteenth century—that is, we first find mention of it during that period. The game is called by the French *Jeu de Paume*, or palm-

play, because, says the author, originally "this exercise consisted in receiving the ball and driving it back again with the palm of the hand." In former times they played with the naked hand, then with a glove, which in some instances was lined. Afterward they bound cords round their hands to make the ball rebound more forcibly, and hence the modern tennis racket derived its origin.

During the reign of Charles V. handball was exceedingly fashionable and popular and often played by the nobility for large sums of money. A French writer speaks of a Mademoiselle Margot, who resided in Paris in 1424 and played handball better with the back of her hand than any man could with his palm.



However, it was the Irish who really made the game of handball what it is today. Irish authors even trace the game back to a thousand years before the Christian Era at the Tailteann Games inaugurated by Ers, the last king of the Firbolgs.

Be that as it may, it was the Irish who brought the game to America about fifty years ago, and today they remain the leading exponents of the game. The names of McQuade, Phil Casey, Alderman Dunne, and his son, Judge Dunne, Cashman, Courtney, and Mike Eagan are spoken with reverence by all Irishmen. They were the pioneers of the game in America.

Today handball is the fastest growing game in this country, and in its various forms handball is the national game of Ireland, Spain (pelota), Italy (Givoco della Palla), and Cuba (Jai Alai).

PART III

OFFICIAL PLAYING RULES

AS ADOPTED BY THE

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

FOR

FOUR-WALL AND ONE-WALL PLAY

The first amateur championship tournament in the history of handball in America was held by the Amateur Athletic Union at the Jersey City Handball Court, 223 Mercer Street, January 7 and 8, 1897, and was won by Michael Eagan. It established handball prominently in this country and developed an interest in the sport that resulted in handball being introduced in organizations whose knowledge of the game was remote previous to the adoption of rules by the A.A.U.

INCLUDING RULES FOR THE
IRISH OR HARD-BALL GAME

AND

Instructions for Building
Handball Courts

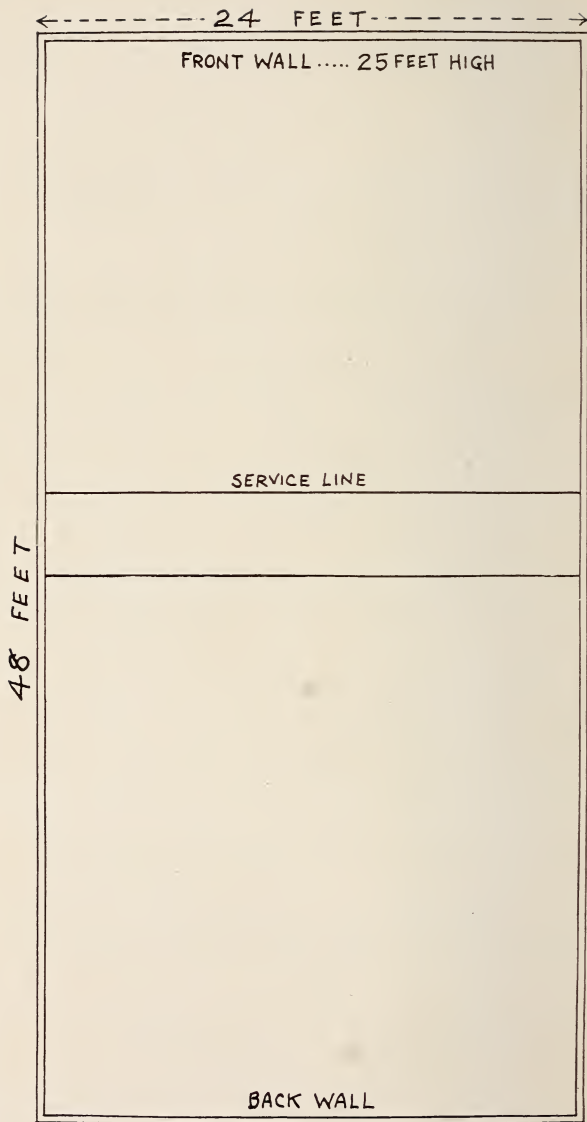


DIAGRAM OF OFFICIAL CHAMPIONSHIP HANDBALL COURT.

Official Handball Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

RULE 1. Standard courts shall be four walls of approximately 24 feet by 48 feet in size. The ceilings shall be at least 25 feet at the front wall. The building and use of standard courts is advised, although for the time being championships may be held on courts of other sizes and of less than four walls.

RULE 2. Ball shall be standard rubber handball. (Spalding's No. 101 ball is used in the national championship tournaments.)

RULE 3. Twenty-one points shall constitute a game.

RULE 4. First service shall be determined by the toss of a coin or in any other manner agreed by the contestants.

RULE 5. If the players cannot agree upon a ball a new ball shall be selected by the referee.

RULE 6. In serving, the ball *must be bounced* on the floor and struck on the first bounce. Missing the ball puts the server out. The server has the privilege of several attempts at bouncing the ball before serving.

RULE 7. The server must stand between the short line and the service line before commencing his service and *must not* step over the service line while serving.

RULE 8. Stepping over the service line while serving shall be counted as a short ball. Doing so twice in succession shall be counted a hand out.

RULE 9. *Three short balls* in succession shall count as a hand out.

RULE 10. Hitting the ceiling, floor or side walls before the front wall while serving counts as a hand out.

RULE 11. Catching or stopping the ball on the service before it hits the floor counts as a hand out.

RULE 12. It is optional with a player to accept a short ball; if a short ball is attempted it becomes a fair ball.

RULE 13. The server or his partner may stop a short ball after it touches the floor and before it has been touched by the opposing side.

RULE 14. While his partner is serving a player should stand between the lines with his back to the wall and while in this position it does not count as a hand out if he is struck by a served ball.

RULE 15. After the service the ball must be returned to the front wall before hitting the floor. Hitting the floor and front wall at the same time counts as a miss. The front wall must be hit first.

RULE 16. If the outside fails to return the ball it counts as a tally for the side serving. If the server fails to return the adversary's play, it counts as a hand out.

RULE 17. If a ball hits an adversary on the way to the front wall and afterwards reaches the front wall before touching the floor, it is in play. All balls striking players on the return are hindes or points.

RULE 18. If a ball, before it is dead, touches a player on the way back from the front wall, it loses the point for the player touched and the ball is immediately out of play.

RULE 19. Hitting a partner with a ball immediately puts the ball out of play and loses the point for that side except during the service when the partner is standing between the lines with his back to the wall. The man serving the ball in four handed match is the man who is supposed to play inside the lines at all times.

RULE 20. Every player is entitled to a free and unobstructed opportunity to play the ball. If he is interfered with unintentionally it is called a hinder and is played over.

RULE 21. When, in the opinion of the referee, a player is hindered intentionally he should decide that point against the offending player.

RULE 22. In doubles, both players on a side are entitled to a fair and unobstructed chance at the ball and either one is entitled to a decision on a hinder, even though it naturally would be his partner's

ball and notwithstanding the fact that his partner may be attempting to play the ball or that he may already have missed it.

The referee should be liberal in rendering decisions under this rule so as to discourage any practice of playing the ball where an adversary cannot see it until too late to get into position and it is no excuse that the ball is "killed dead" or that the adversary "could not get it." He is entitled to a chance to try and in the absence of this chance is entitled to the decision.

RULE 23. It is the duty of the side that has played the ball to *keep out of the way* of the side that is playing and under no circumstances shall a player be forced to run around an adversary in order to reach the ball. Hinders when claimed should generally be allowed unless clearly in the opinion of the referee there was no hinder.

RULE 24. It is the duty of the referee to decide all hinders and covered balls without being appealed to by the players as it is often distasteful to a player to make claims especially in close cases, and failure to claim a hinder or covered ball does not relieve the referee from the duty of rendering a decision.

RULE 25. A player may not claim a hinder when interfered with by his partner.

RULE 26. In doubles it is customary to serve to the adversaries alternately but this is not compulsory.

RULE 27. Kicking the ball is not allowed.

RULE 28. During a play the ball may not be played by a player after it has been touched either by his partner or by himself.

RULE 29. In all match games there should be a referee and score keeper who should sit next to the referee.

RULE 30. During tournament or match play, leaving the court without consent of adversary forfeits the series unless excused by the referee.

RULE 31. After the completion of a rally both players shall be allowed a reasonable time to get in position, after which the referee

may call play. If the server fails to serve the ball after play is called the referee or other player may count ten as nearly as possible at the rate of one count per second and if the ball is not served before the completion of the count the server shall be declared out.

RULE 32. The referee's decision is final.

RULE 33. Any player refusing to abide by the decision of referee forfeits the match.

RULE 34. Hands or fingers may be covered, but only with soft material or soft gloves of kid or cloth. No hard material shall be used on any part of either hand.

RULE 35. Drawings shall be held immediately before the contest and the method of drawing shall be the same as prescribed in Boxing rules. (See A.A.U. Official Handbook—Spalding's Athletic Library.)

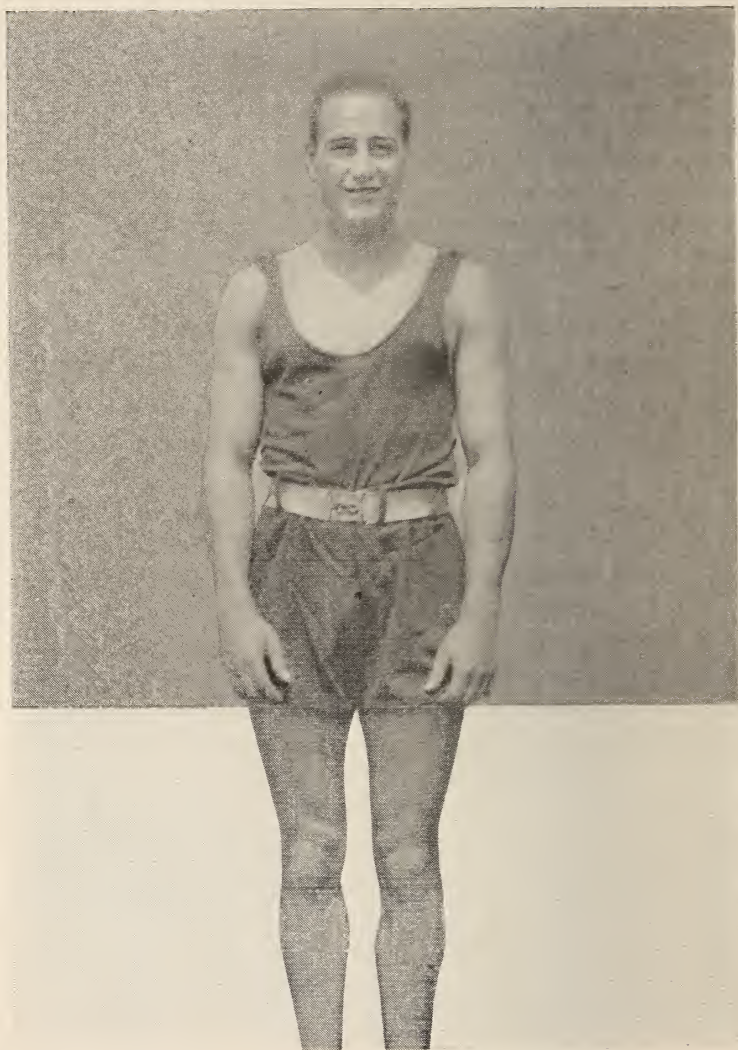
SUGGESTED RULE CHANGES.

The rapid advance of the game of handball necessitates a few changes in the rules.

The Editor has noted the opinions of players from all parts of the country—particularly during the national championships in Milwaukee—and the consensus seems to be that the Amateur Athletic Union should seriously consider the following changes in the rules governing the game:

1. *Two short balls shall constitute a hand out.*
2. *Ball hitting ceiling before floor on serve to be dead and called a short ball.*
3. *All balls hitting opponent to be dead—irrespective of the fact that it may reach front wall.*
4. *No interference with the serve on the part of the server. A short ball shall not be either stopped or played.*
5. *In doubles play the service should alternate to each opponent.*
6. *Hinder shall not be allowed on a ball that had no chance to reach front wall. If there should be any doubt, referee should call the play a hinder, however.*
7. *Server must stand between short line and service line and not overstep either line in serving.*

The Editor of the *HANDBALL GUIDE* will be pleased to receive any ideas or suggestions that will be beneficial to the game. Address Robert L. Ripley, Editor *Spalding's Official Handball Guide*, 45 Rose Street, New York.



*MURRAY VERNON,
Crescent A.C., Brooklyn.
New York State One-Wall Champion.*

A.A.U. One-Wall Rules.

(Adopted at Annual Meeting, November 20, 1922.)

RULE 1. Standard one-wall courts shall be approximately 20 feet in width by 34 feet in length and the wall to be 16 feet in height. The short line to be at least 13 feet from the board.

RULE 2. Ball to be standard rubber handball, Spalding No. 101, or similar thereto.

RULE 3. Twenty-one points shall constitute a game.

RULE 4. First service shall be determined by the toss of a coin, or in any other manner agreed by the contestants.

RULE 5. If the players cannot agree upon a ball a new ball shall be selected by the referee.

RULE 6. In serving, the ball must be bounced on the floor within the square formed by the two side lines, the short and the rear line, and struck on the first bounce. Missing the ball puts the server out. The server has the privilege of several attempts at bouncing the ball before serving.

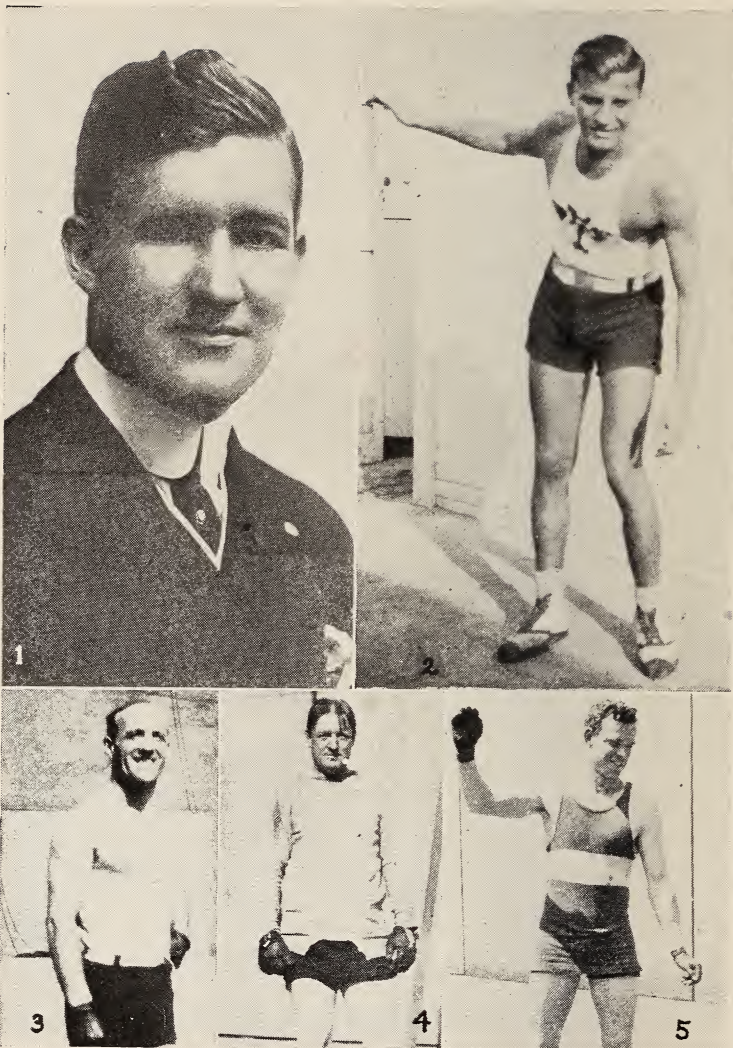
RULE 7. The server must stand between the short line and the back line before commencing his service, with at least one foot between the side lines, and must not step over the short line while serving. Stepping over the short line while serving (or serving with both feet outside of the court) shall be counted a fault the same as a short or long ball. Doing so twice in succession shall be counted a hand out.

RULE 8. The server must serve the ball so that it will first strike the board and bounce from the board inside of the square formed by the two side lines, the short line and the rear line.

RULE 9. Two short balls in succession, or two long balls in succession, or a short ball and a long ball in succession, shall count as a hand out.

RULE 10. One ball served outside of the side line shall count as a hand out.

RULE 11. Hitting the ceiling, floor or any other part of the room before the front wall while serving counts as a hand out.



1, "Doc" Kelton; 2, Buxbaum; 3, Willie O'Hara, Van Kelton Courts;
4, M. Hurley; 5, Robert Powers, Crescent A.C., Brooklyn, N. Y., State
Doubles Champion, 1922.

ONE-WALL STARS OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

RULE 12. If either side catches or stops the ball on the service, or play before it hits the floor, it counts as a hand out or a point against the offending side.

RULE 13. The receiver cannot play a short nor a long ball. The server or his partner may stop a short ball after it touches the floor and before it has been touched by the opposing side.

RULE 14. While his partner is serving, the player must stand outside of the court and must not enter the court until the ball having hit the board has returned past the short line.

RULE 15. The receiver may strike the ball in returning same on the fly or on the first bounce.

RULE 16. After the receiver strikes the ball, it must return to the front wall before hitting the floor and bound back into the court between the side lines, the board and rear line. If the receiver fails to hit the front wall first and returns the ball so it bounces within the limit of the court, it shall be counted as a point for the server.

RULE 17. If the receiver fails to return the ball it counts as a tally for the side serving. If the server fails to return the adversary's play, it counts as a hand out and the side loses the serve.

RULE 18. If a player strikes the ball and it hits an adversary before striking the floor or the front wall, the ball is dead and the point must be played over.

RULE 19. If a ball before it is dead touches a player on the way back from the front wall, it loses the point for the player touched and the ball is immediately out of play.

RULE 20. Hitting a partner with the ball immediately puts the ball out of play and loses the point for that side.

RULE 21. If a player is interfered with unintentionally by his opponent, he may claim a hinder and the point shall be played over.

RULE 22. A player being interfered with in playing the ball by an opponent may claim a hinder, unless his opponent after having played the ball shall have stood still, in which case no hinder shall be allowed.

RULE 23. In doubles both players on a side are entitled to a fair and unobstructed chance at the ball and either one is entitled to a



1, Ed Groden, Trinity Club; 2, Wm. Sakmann, Trinity Club; 3, Ted Swertlow, Pastime A.C.

decision on a hinder, even though it might be the partner's ball and notwithstanding that the partner may be attempting to play the ball or that he may have already missed it.

RULE 24. When, in the opinion of the referee, a player is hindered intentionally he should decide that point against the offending player.

RULE 25. It is the duty of the referee to decide all hinders without being appealed to by the players as it is often distasteful to a player to make claim, especially in close cases, and failure to claim a hinder does not relieve the referee from the duty of rendering a decision.

RULE 26. During a play the ball may not be played by a player after it has been touched either by a partner or by himself.

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RULE 28. Kicking the ball is not allowed.

RULE 29. In all match games there should be a linesman, a referee and scorekeeper, who should sit next to the referee.

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RULE 31. After a completion of a rally both players shall be allowed a reasonable time to get in position, after which the referee may call play. If the server fails to serve the ball after play is called the referee may count ten as nearly as possible at the rate of one count per second and if the ball is not served before the completion of the count the server shall be declared out.

RULE 32. The referee's decision is final.

RULE 33. Any player refusing to abide by the decision of referee forfeits the match.

RULE 34. Drawings may be made either 48 or 72 hours before the scheduled time of the contest and the method of drawing shall be the same as prescribed in the A.A.U. boxing rules. (See A.A.U. Official Handbook—Spalding's Athletic Library.)

RULE 35. If the ball strikes the ceiling or other obstructions either in going or coming from the front wall, it shall be counted as a point against the player who struck the ball.

Rules for Irish Handball or the Hard-Ball Game.

Following will be found the rules of the Gaelic Athletic Association of Ireland. They differ mainly from those in vogue in America. Under the Irish rules 15 aces constitutes a game instead of 21, and in tossing the ball the server can assume any position he pleases inside of the short line. The Gaelic rules were framed with a view to govern matches in all sizes and shapes of alleys and courts, and subject to all conditions and circumstances imaginable. In Ireland, as a rule, impromptu matches are played against the nearest gable end or wall without regard to size, and it is to cover such contests as well as those in the regulation alley that the Gaelic rules were drafted.

THE COURT OR ALLEY.

RULE 1. A line called the short line must be drawn parallel to the front wall, not nearer to it than half the length, nor further from it than two-thirds of the length of the floor.

NOTE—For alleys or courts with a clay floor the short lines should be two-thirds of the length from the short wall, but for concrete, flagged, or bricked floors the short line should be nearer the center.

RULE 2. A line should be drawn at the extreme edge of the floor, if there be no back wall, six feet from the boundary, to keep off spectators, and parallel to the front wall. This line to be called the over line.

RULE 3. Where there are no side walls, or where the side walls do not extend to the over line, lines should be drawn from the ends of the front wall or side wall to the extremities of the over lines. These lines to be called side lines.

RULE 4. A floor should be 60 feet long, or as near to it as possible. A tell-board four inches high should be placed at the base of the front wall. A ball striking the tell-board should be considered as striking the floor. The upper edge of the tell-board should be beveled.

THE BALLS.

RULE 5. The balls to be hard and covered with sheepskin or any suitable kind of leather. No ball to be less than one and a half or more than one and three-quarter ounces in weight.

THE PLAY.

RULE 6. A game to consist of fifteen aces, and to be won by whichever player or team gets this number.

RULE 7. A rubber may consist of any odd number of games, and will be won by whichever gains the greater number of games.

RULE 8. A "home and home" rubber to be played in the two alleys or courts belonging to the challenged and challenging players—as many games as may be agreed on to be played in the one alley or court, and the remainder or a sufficient number of games to decide the rubber in the second alley or court.

RULE 9. Before commencing a rubber the opposing players shall toss for choice of inside or outside ground. One "hand" shall be given for first innings of every game; two "hands" for second and succeeding innings, if there be two players on each side; and three "hands" for third and succeeding innings if there be three players on each side. When one game is finished the winners will have choice of ground.

RULE 10. All balls served out from the front wall to the outside must be tossed—that is, hopped and struck with the hand against the front wall. Jerking not to be allowed in inter-alley, championship, or inter-county matches.

RULE 11. An ace to count when an outside player misses a ball, fails to return one which has been tossed out or played to him, or makes a "foul." A "hand out" to count when an inside player misses a ball, fails to return one which has been played to him, or makes a "foul."

RULE 12. Touching a ball to be considered as playing to it; should it be played to a second time by the player who struck it, or his partner, before reaching the front wall, it shall be foul, and

count as an ace or hand out. Playing to a ball on the second succeeding hop to be foul, and an ace or hand out.

RULE 13. Should a player catch, or deliberately stop a ball going to the front wall, a hand out or ace should be given according as the offender is an inside or outside player.

RULE 14. A ball which crosses the side line or side wall will be an ace or hand out, according as the player who last played to it is an inside or outside player. When a ball crossing the side line be struck at and missed before it hops, an ace shall be given against the player who missed it. If the ball has hopped, and the player is not sure whether it is inside the line or not, he should call for judgment, and proceed as in Rule 23.

RULE 15. Should a player strike a ball and it go up off his partner it is foul, and shall count as an ace or hand out. Should a player strike at a ball with both hands together it is foul.

SERVICE.

RULE 16. The partner or partners of the player who is serving must stand at side line or side wall and inside the short line until the ball is served.

RULE 17. No ball to be tossed out until the outside players are in position outside the short line. The judge may disallow any ball tossed out before the outside players are prepared, or while a question of judgment is being decided.

RULE 18. If the player who is serving tosses the ball over the side line or side wall, it will be a hand out. Should he fail to toss three successive balls between the short and over lines it will be a hand out. Should he strike the ball against the ground, the side wall, or his own person ere striking the front wall, it will be a hand out. Should he miss the ball when tossing it will be a hand out. Should he jerk the ball it will be a hand out. A ball hopping on a line to be over that line.

RULE 19. All balls tossed out between the short and over line must be played to unless they have touched the player who served them or his partner after leaving the front wall, or unless the judge

disallows them. Should the partner of the player who is serving prevent a ball crossing the side line it will be foul.

RULE 20. Should the player who is tossing, or his partner, catch the ball before it hops a second time, it will be a hand out. Should the outside player catch a ball before it hops a second time, unless he be standing four feet outside the over line, it will be an ace.

HINDERS.

RULE 21. Should a player strike a ball and it afterwards strike his opponent, it shall be a hinder, and must be played over.

RULE 22. Should a ball coming from the front wall strike the player who put it up, or his partner, it is a hinder.

RULE 23. Should a player, while the ball is in play, think that a foul has occurred, he must call for judgment and play on. When the ball has been played out the judge will decide if a foul has occurred, and give his decision accordingly. Should no foul have taken place the result of the play will count. The judge may, if he wishes, declare an ace or hand out when a foul occurs without waiting for the ball to be played out.

RULE 24. Should a player obstruct another in such a manner that he cannot play, the judge may give a hinder. Should the obstruction be wilful, the judge may give an ace or hand out against the offender.

RULE 25. Any ball brought off the front wall in play to or beyond the over line shall count dead and be played over.

RULE 26. When a ball is over or short the player may, or may not, as he pleases, play to it. Should he try to play to it and miss, it will be an ace. Should he call "over" or "short," and put the ball up, it will be dead and must be played over.

RULE 27. In a court, a ball brought off front wall in play over back wall shall be dead and shall be played over.

RULE 28. The decision of the judge to be final.

Phraseology of Handball.

Get—A return of a shot that should have scored for the player who made it; a difficult return.

Dead Ball—A returning ball that strikes an opposition player.

Rally—A rapid returning of the ball by both sides, without advantage to either, for a period of one or more minutes.

Killed ball—A scoring shot so low that the resultant bounce is barely perceptible.

Ace—A point scored by a shot that the opposition failed to touch.

Error—Any ball that the player can and does touch legally, but fails to return to the board.

Fluke—Any extraordinary shot that was palpably not intended by the player who made it.

Safety—A shot made from a weak position that prevents what looked like a sure score for the opposition.

Shading the line—Any shot that follows close to or upon either side line in one-wall handball.

Serve—One ball served from serving position.

Service—A number of consecutive serves by the same player.

Toss—A serve.

Hinder—Interference by an opponent which prevents a fair chance to play the ball.

How to Construct a Court.

By Arthur C. Lyons of the J. C. Lyons Sons Co., Builders,
New York City.

The size of the regulation handball court is 24 feet wide, 50 feet long and 24 feet high. It is important that a handball court should be standard in construction as well as in size. This insures a uniformity in play and regulation of game. However, construction of courts varies according to structural conditions. The following suggestions apply particularly to an outdoor court:

The FLOOR SHOULD ALWAYS BE OF WOOD AND NOT CEMENT, and have a slight pitch of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot, to allow water to drain off. This is important.

The floor is to be built up of bevelled 3 x 4 chestnut sleepers, laid 12 inches on centers. Between these sleepers fill in with cinder concrete to hold same securely in place. Over these sleepers nail a $\frac{7}{8}$ x 6 inch North Carolina pine underflooring, laid diagonally. On top of this underflooring lay a $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch tongue and grooved California fir flooring, selected with *no grain*. This is to be laid with the joints filled with white lead and properly waterproofed with A. C. Horn Company wood preservative. Such a floor will stand severe winter weather.

The walls should be constructed as follows: Angle iron uprights, 4 inches x 4 inches, are placed 10 feet on centers, securely fastened to existing construction running the full height of the court; across these securely fasten, every 2 feet, inch by inch angles. To these are bolted $\frac{7}{8}$ inch strips, 12 inches on centers, over which galvanized iron wire lath is placed. The walls are then built up of three coats of cement-mortar, mixed one-half part cement to one and one-half part sand for the first two coats and the finishing coat of one part sand and one part cement, troweled to a very hard finish. All this cement work is waterproofed with A. C. Horn Company waterproofing concrete mixture.

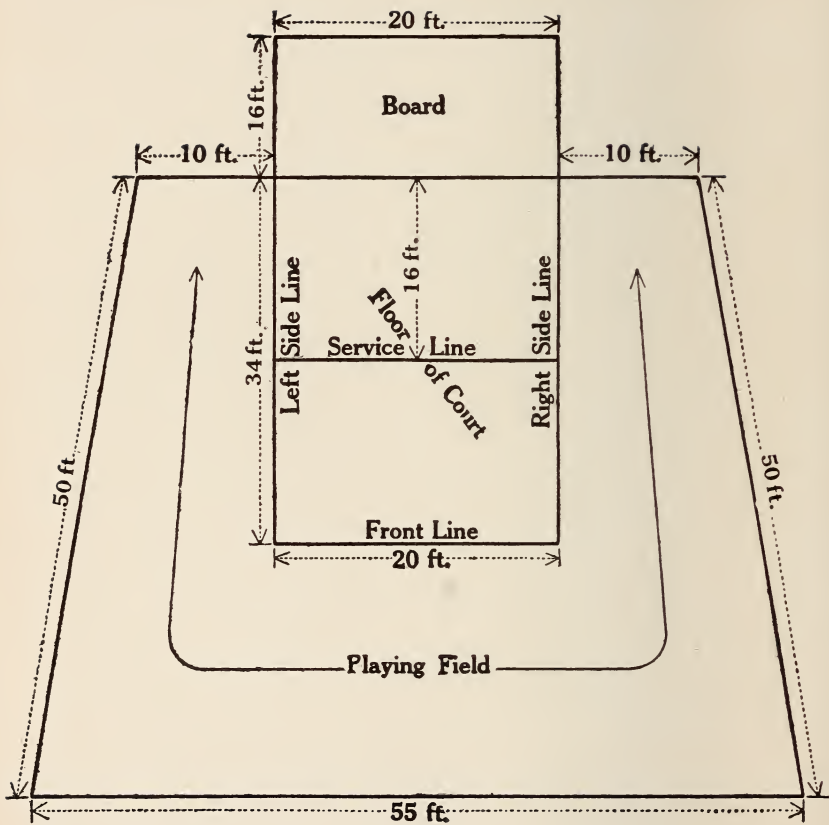
The roof is constructed of 3 x 10 inch wood beams, 10 feet on centers, properly bridged and braced, over which heavy wire mesh is placed to prevent balls from leaving the court.

The rear wall is built 10 feet high, and the side walls and front wall are full height of the court.

The cement walls should then be painted with A. C. Horn Company waterproof paint in a light grey color.

In the center of the rear wall a small door should be placed, with lock flush with the face of the door.

The cost of a first class court of the best workmanship and materials varies from \$5,000 to \$6,000, according to conditions. A court so constructed will be absolutely dry several hours after the severest rain.



PLAN OF ONE-WALL HANDBALL COURT.

How to Construct a One-Wall Court.

BY JAMES I. BROKAW.*

One-wall handball courts out of doors should be constructed as follows: Chestnut posts 6 inches square, 16 feet long, placed 5 feet apart—that is, four posts—and 6 feet in the ground or in concrete; across the posts, 1 foot apart, strips of white pine 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide should be nailed horizontally; on the strips boards of white pine 1 inch thick, not over 6 inches wide, tongued and grooved, finished both sides, should be nailed vertically; here put on one coat of good filler paint, both sides. Where it is intended to build a series of courts this construction should continue without a break, to provide the desired number of courts together with the field of each.

To complete the playing board, boards 2 inches wide, 1 inch thick, finished both sides, tongued and grooved, should be nailed horizontally to the vertical boards the exact width and height of the board, or 12 feet wide by 10 feet high, making lines on the board unnecessary, thereby removing a fruitful cause of disputes and arguments, for in playing the whole board, if the ball misses the board, it strikes a different structure, makes a different sound and that ends it. The board should then be painted with one coat of filler and two coats of white paint and when dirty should be washed, but no more paint added until the original paint is washed too thin to give a uniform color.

The rear of the board and continuing structure should be properly and securely braced so that even any vibration is impossible. There must be no "give" to the board on the impact of the ball or the ball will lose speed. The top of the structure, including the board, should have studding 2 inches thick, 4 inches wide and 10 feet long, extending outward and upward over the court and field, covered with wire netting, 1½ inch mesh, to keep the ball in sight. The face of the structure not occupied by the board or boards should be painted the same as the board, but the color should be light green, and the rear of the entire structure should be painted as often as necessary.

The floor of the court may be made of concrete, finished smooth but not glazed. The concrete need not necessarily extend over the whole playing field; if it extends beyond the court 5 feet all around it will be satisfactory, provided the rest of the playing field is made of sand and clay and kept well rolled, and it should also drain away from the court on the three sides. Of course, the very best floor is built like

*Mr. Brokaw is an authority on the one-wall, or American game, and is the author of a very instructive book on the subject (No. 13 of Spalding's Athletic Library; price 10 cents).

the board, with the beams laid in concrete, but the wood floor costs more in upkeep than concrete, for the latter costs practically nothing if built right in the first place.

At the back and sides of playing field, a fence 15 feet high and covered with wire netting should be built to save time looking for lost balls. A dirt floor for a court is impossible with any combination of materials, because it kills the speed of the ball. A fine place for outdoor courts is on top of buildings, especially high ones, where the air is pure and the sunshine perfect; played under such circumstances the benefit is equal to a trip to the country. There is no other game that can be played on top of buildings, because all other games require too much floor area, while American—one-wall—handball can be played very satisfactorily on a space 50 feet square. Roof courts should be well guarded on the sides, to make it impossible under any conceivable circumstance that a player could go over the coping, and the court should be entirely covered with wire netting, allowing a headroom of not less than 15 feet. As roofs are usually constructed now, the roof proper would answer very well for the court by simply painting the lines of the court thereon, but the board should be properly built and on most buildings can be secured to some existing wall or coping, making it a very inexpensive proposition. It should be possible for a business man to leave his desk, go to the roof of his building, play two or three games, take a shower also in the building, and be back at his desk in one hour, greatly improved in mind and body.

Indoor courts can be built in several ways and very inexpensively. Once built, their maintenance cost is very slight. In gymnasiums, the regulation board, 20 by 10 feet, with two layers of boards, can be constructed and secured to any existing wall of the building, painted white and without lines, with the adjoining walls of buildings also white, so as to obtain all the light possible. The floor of the court can be the regular floor of the gymnasium, with the court lines painted red; this allows for the use of the floor space for other than handball purposes when desired. The floor should be gone over about every three months with a thin coat of a mixture of varnish and oil to take the glazed surface off and enable the players to get a good footing. A slippery floor spoils the game. The floor should always be perfectly even, if necessary planed and then oiled, but a slight "give" to the floor is not a detriment, for it is easier on the feet and legs of the players and does not affect the ball unfavorably. About 50 feet from the board it is well to stretch a cotton net not over 4 feet high across the width of the playing field to stop the ball and prevent unnecessary interruptions to the game. Lighting for indoor courts, to permit playing at night, may be by either incandescent or arc lights. If incandescent, the lights should be placed about 2 feet from the board on both sides of the board against the wall on a vertical line, in a series of 10

bulbs, laid in a metal reflector and covered with stout wire netting. Above the court, two series of the same kind, but with the bulbs 18 inches apart, one end of each series to be about 4 feet from the board on the side line and to extend away from the board to a point where the other end of each series shall be not more than 5 feet from the side line. Metal reflectors and heavy wire netting as before. If arc lights are to be used there should be four placed approximately at the corners of the court, but the two nearest the board should be 5 feet from the wall and 2 feet from the side line. The other two should be within the court, 2 feet from the side line and 2 feet from the front line, and about 5 feet higher than those nearest the board, which should be 10 feet above the floor. The two inner lights should have metal reflectors throwing the light directly on and from the board to the front line, the two outer lights being principally to increase the volume of light in the court and playing field. It is difficult to say which system of lighting is the best, but both should not be used on the same court, for different colored rays of light would cause trouble in judging the ball.

The following table explains the scoring system of handball. Although it is simple enough it requires considerable judgment on the part of the scorer and, of course, a thorough knowledge of the game. The player who wins the toss for serve should be placed first, and the result of each hand-in recorded in order, as the score by innings in baseball. The service aces, kills, and errors are checked off according to the decision of the scorer, who shall be sole judge. In doubles play a record of the scoring points made by each partner should be kept under the heading of "Points Scored."

Place New York Date Jan 5, 1923

HANDS

PLAYERS	HANDS																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
<u>John Smith</u>	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	2	1	0	4	0	2	1					21
<u>J. F. Brown</u>	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0					18

Referee B. Arthur Official Scorer W. Owens

PLAYERS	ACES			KILLS			ERRORS			POINTS		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<u>Smith</u>	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		
<u>Brown</u>	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	3		

Place New York Date Jan 5, 1923

HANDS

PLAYERS	HANDS																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
<u>A. Brown & R. Wood</u>	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	1			19
<u>T. Wheeler & C. Foster</u>	3	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1		21

Referee B. Arthur Official Scorer W. Owens

PLAYERS	ACES			KILLS			ERRORS			POINTS		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<u>Brown & Wood</u>	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	4		
<u>Wheeler & Foster</u>	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		

Above sample score is from Spalding's Official Handball Score Book, 100 games, 9 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches, stiff board cover. 20 cents, postpaid. For sale by American Sports Publishing Co., 45 Rose Street, New York



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THE CODE OF A GOOD SPORT

I

Thou shalt not quit.

II

Thou shalt not alibi.

III

Thou shalt not gloat over winning.

IV

Thou shalt not be a poor loser.

V

Thou shalt not take unfair advantage.

VI

Thou shalt not ask odds thou art unwilling to give.

VII

Thou shalt always be ready to give thine opponent the shade.

VIII

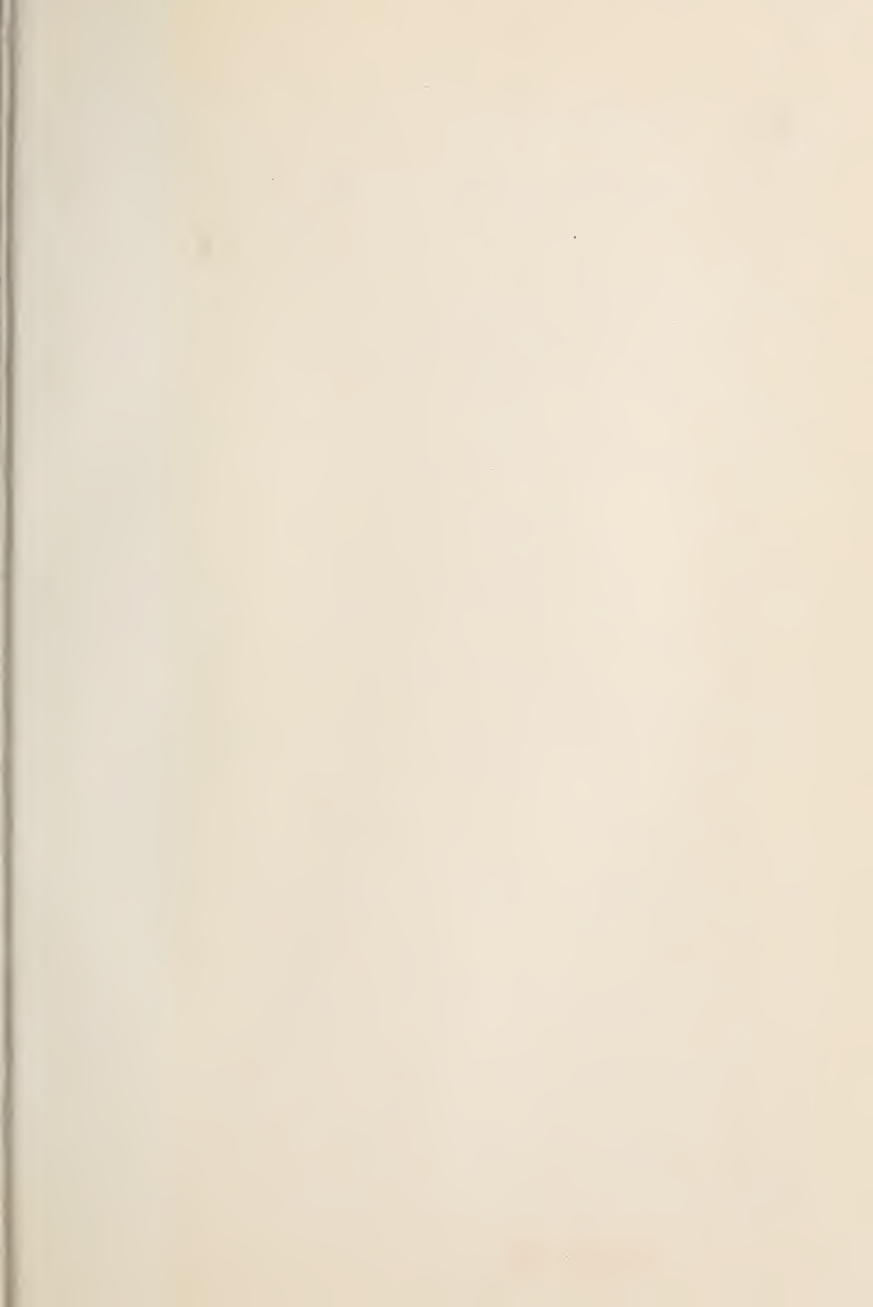
Thou shalt not underestimate an opponent, nor overestimate thyself.

IX

Thou shalt root with all thy might, but in rooting a good sport will root right.

X

Honor the game thou playest, for he who playeth the game straight and hard wins even when he loses.







AN 78



